Local Classified Advertising

APARTMENTS TO LET

370 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE, BOSTON
The ELIOT
OFFERS—To the discriminating a residence, convenient in its location, modern in its appointments. 1-, 2- and 3-room suites. Maid and secretarial service if desired. Dining room in building. Rates from $50.00. Brochure on application, or for appointment telephone Commonwealth 1484.

BACK BAY, BEACON HILL, FENWAY—Unfur., fur., mod. kitchenette apts., 1-2-3-4-5 rms., $30-$60. W. E. Cooper, 133 Mass. Ave., Boston. Ken. 1838. Open eve.

BOSTON—4-room suite on Clearway Street; thoroughly modern; through current of air; electric refrigerator; $51.00. Apply 34A Clearway Street. Kenmore 0483.

BOSTON—Attractively furnished and well located 1, 2, 3 and 4 rooms. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 28 Falmouth St. Ken. 4033.

MILTON, MASS.—Good neighborhood, near rapid transit; all improvements. Tel. Blu 3997.

SWARTHMORE, PA., 310 Yale Ave.—Five rooms, bath, first floor; private home; garage; shady lawn; suitable for couple or 2 women; Christian Scientists preferred. Phone Sw. 783-W.

1 AND 2 room suites, kitchenette and bath, newly renovated, furnished or unfurnished; references required; dining room connected. THE PRINCETON, 1327 Commonwealth Ave., Boston. STA. 8800. H. R. FERGUSON, Mgr.

UNFURNISHED suites consisting of bedroom, living room, dining room and kitchenette, bath with tub and shower; complete service if desired. Hotel Commander, Cambridge, Boston, Mass.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

BUSINESS woman will rent midtown penthouse apartment from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. or share with young woman; piano, radio; moderate. Write Box S-11, Suite 2340, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

FREEPORT, L. I., N. Y., 45 No. Ocean Ave.—Very attractive furnishing housekeeping suites; private baths, oil heat, garage; 3 minutes walk station.

APARTMENTS WANTED

YOUNG business woman desires one, two-room furnished apartment few months, midtown Manhattan ($45.00). Write Box G-7, Suite 2340, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

Notice to Visitors
Cars to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points; chauffeur-guides. Call Kenmore 1033. CHARLES W. COSMAN, 65 Gainsboro Street, Boston.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

INQUIRIES INVITED—Qualified, ambitious people residing in cities of 15,000 or more population to enter profitable enterprise. Let us set you up in the non-competitive business of TEXTILE REWEAVING, greatly in demand throughout the U. S. Investment small. References required. Address FABRIC REWEAVING COMPANY, 143 Market St., Newark, N. J.

CORSETIERES

CORSETIERE Newcomb & Thornton, 37 Temple Place, Boston. All Types of Ready-to-Wear Garments Expertly fitted. Individual Needs Studied. LIBerty 3942.

DOGS FOR SALE

DOBERMANN-PINSCHER, 4 months, female; finest registered stock; housebroken. Asp. 0471, Boston.

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKING, $8 and up; alterations, reasonable. LILYAN L. MAHER, 53 Westland Ave., Boston (Suite 33). Com. 8444 (house phone).

EXPERIENCED dressmaker, reasonable and efficient, by the day or at home. Apply Edgecombe 4-0283. BEATRICE HUDGINS, N. Y. C.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

MRS. E. G. BONE'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Est. 28 Years
First-Class Help of All Nationalities
Arcade Bldg., Glen Ridge, N. J. Tel. 2-3734

EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HAHN, 280 Broadway, N. Y. C. Worth 2-2080.

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help.
60 Park Place MA 3-4570 Newark, N. J.

FIREPLACE WOOD

FIREPLACE WOOD
All Hard Wood, Cut to Any Length
$15 per cord
KINDLING WOOD
CENTRE NEWTON 4814

FOR SALE OR RENT

FOR SALE or rent, attractive summer house at Sachem's Head; excellent location in private summer colony; or will exchange this property for farm of equal value. For information write Box X-1, Suite 2340, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

FURNITURE

DINING ROOM SET, solid mahogany, Tudor design; 6 chairs, buffet, china closet and serving table; excellent condition. Tel. Long. 4060 (Brookline).

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid; apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 13 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5873.

FURRIERS

FURS—Spring creations in capes, capelets and jacquettes, $8.50 up; your old furs remodeled into any late style, $5 up. MODERN FUR SHOP, 615 Wash. St., Rm. 619, Boston. Hub. 3272.

HAIRDRESSING

BEAUTY MAUD A. WHITE, 829 Little Bldg., Boston. All Branches of Beauty Culture. Han. 1463.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Couple, butler-houseman (driving license); cook-housekeeper, for country; wages $75 a month. Reply Post Office Box 481, Glen Cove, Long Island, N. Y., giving references, experience, nationality and religion.

HOMES TO SHARE

HACKENSACK, N. J.—Desire refined business woman private home residential section; references; near bus, train. Hack. 2-4338.

HAPPY share modern, comfortable home, picturesque Ramapo Hills, with those appreciating harmonious surroundings; easy commuting N. Y. Box 208, Mahwah, N. J.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

HAYDEN HALL, Providence Road, Wallingford, Pa., Philadelphia suburb—Beautiful, harmonious home for those needing loving, experienced care; rest and study. Tel. Media 1031.

OFFERING our home for quiet and study for Christian Science guests; finely located; steam heat; rates reasonable all year; references desirable; above Concord. MRS. FRANK PATTEN, 7 Second St., Bristol, N. H.

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME for rest and study, where physical and other problems may be worked out. 100-21 199th Street, Hollis, L. I., N. Y. Hollis 5-9484.

PRIVATE home, Westchester Co.; board and loving, experienced care if needed; elderly people welcome. 421 Union Ave., Mamaroneck, N. Y.

HOUSES FOR SALE

NEEDHAM Attractive new colonial single, 6 rooms, tile bath, fireplace, oil heat, garage, every modern convenience; only $7800. Nee. 0111, Eves. 0876.

HOUSES FURNISHED

REMODELED farmhouse, 11 rooms, 2 baths; also cottage, 4 rooms, bath; garages; commuting N. Y. C.; view Hudson. MRS. E. D. DAVIS, Glendale Rd., Ossining, N. Y.

INSURANCE

AUTO Insurance. Time Payments. Plate Service. Established 40 Years. ERNEST NIXON, 141 Milk Street, Boston

JEWELERS

SAVE MONEY on Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds. ARTHUR W. PITT, 26 West Street, Boston

KNITTING

THE VILLAGE KNITTING SHOP, 283 West 11th Street, New York City. Free instruction. Start knitting your summer things now—bathing suits, coats, hats, sweaters and dresses. Evening classes.

MANUSCRIPT SERVICE

TYPING neatly, accurately done; manuscripts edited. FLORENCE NELSON, Hotel Mansfield Hall, 226 West 50th St., N. Y. C. (Co. 5-5070).

MOTOR TRUCKING

Est. — E. F. Caldwell, Inc. — 1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 6848—6034-W. 11 DANA ST., SOMERVILLE, MASS.

ORGANISTS WANTED

AUDITIONS, soloists and organists, to be held First Church of Christ, Scientist, Freeport, L. I., N. Y. Write Chairman Music Committee.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 194 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 3400

When Looking for a Mover Call N. E. AUTO VAN CO. Local and long-distance furniture and piano movers; china and furniture packed for shipment and storage—all work guaranteed. NAT STACEY, Prop. 14 Ellery St., Cambridge. Uni. 2380—1765-M

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH Old Gold, Silver, Diamonds, Plated Jewelry, Cer., Lic. BOSTON OLD GOLD EXCHANGE, 100 Boylston St., Boston.

HIGHEST PRICES FOR OLD GOLD
HALPER'S, 181 MASS. AVE., BOSTON

TURN YOUR OLD GOLD, SILVER AND DIAMONDS INTO CASH. ARTHUR W. PITT, 26 West Street, Boston

PAINTING AND DECORATING

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Painting, paperhanging, decorating; estimates cheerfully given; contractor, ALBERT NORKIN, 307 Sterling Street, Slocum 6-8289.

PAYING GUESTS

KINGSTON, MASS.—Large, sunny room, twin beds, open fireplace; all modern conveniences; in congenial home near Kingston Bay. MRS. T. V. ALCOCK, Elm St., Kingston, Mass.

PRINTING

Call the Printer — Good Service
Call my Printer — Reasonable Prices
Call our Printer — Church, book, job work.
Creative ideas, cards, folders. Algonquin 4-6147
Call Printing Co., 13 E. 16th St., New York

PRINTING C. M. HOOD COMPANY
15 Valley Street, South Orange, N. J.

PUFFS REPAIRED

DOWN and WOOL PUFFS
Re-covered like new. ATLANTIC MILLS CO. Mail orders given special attention. 791 Tremont Street, Boston. Comm. 3431.

RADIO SERVICE

VILLAGE RADIO SHOP
We sell and repair all makes of radios. 7 Scotland Road, So. Orange, N. J. So. 2-6050.

REAL ESTATE

ADIRONDACKS, RESTRICTED SHORE FRONT CLUBHOUSE AND 4 COTTAGES FOR SALE, fully equipped, total 55 bedrooms, many baths, 8 native stone fireplaces, electricity, 15 acres, tennis court, beach; ideal for boys' or girls' camp; $35,000. E. D. LEE, 816 Mayro Building, Utica, New York.

BARGER-WALLACH Property at Jericho, L. I.—Sacrifice prices for sales made during March; finest residential section; 6 houses, 100 acres, wooded and open, from $1000 to $3000 per acre divided to suit. For information write or telephone MRS. BARGER-WALLACH, 145 E. 81st St. (New York), Tel. Regent 4-1823 before 11 a. m.

HOMES! Small, large, colonial, modern; shore or woods; ten rooms and camp sites. HOME FINDING CO., Norwalk, Conn. Telephone 727-4.

Alvord Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Telephone Centre Newton 3008

SMALL fruit and poultry farm; 10 acres on state road; 6-room house; conveniences; price reasonable. W. P. LATHE, Brookline, N. H.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Room with board in cheerful atmosphere; near Coolidge Corner; reasonable. Beacon 5728.

THE ELMS Board and room at reasonable rates; near cars, trains. MABEL HARRIS SHAW, 3 Revere Street, Jamaica Plain, Mass. Jam. 3654.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

ROOM and board in private home, Oranges, N. J., for elderly woman needing attention; harmonious surroundings. Write Box E-2, Suite 2340, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

ROOMS TO LET

ASK MISS ROLFE: Rooms in select homes, $5.00 up; apartments and houses furnished and unfurnished. 511 W. 113th St., New York City, Univ. 4-4717.

BOSTON, 11 Norway St., Suite 3—Newly furnished and decorated outside rooms; kitchen privileges; near The Mother Church. Kenmore 8158.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 65 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1033. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

BOSTON, Bay State Road—One floor of two large, furnished rooms; fireplaces; one small room, bath; in private family; entire or separately. Telephone Kenmore 4173.

BOSTON, 57 WESTLAND AVENUE
PLEASANT ROOMS, SUITE 3
MRS. SANDRA HENRIKSON

BRIGHTON, MASS.—Two connecting rooms or single room in private family; convenient location. Tel. Asp. 4648, Box M-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK—Business couple; floor, 2 unfurnished rooms with bath, kitchenette; also 1 furnished room; private home, refined, residential neighborhood (Flatbush). Midwood 8-0813W.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 1327 Dean St.—Comfortable room; private home; every convenience; reasonable; near Christian Science church.

LARGE single or double room; river view; cultured home; restricted community with private gardens. Telephone Billings 8-2380, N. Y. C.

MAN share his beautiful, low-priced, convenient room or share another's quarters; Christian Scientist preferred; references exchanged. Write Box M-6, Suite 2340, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

NEW YORK CITY, Central Park West at 101st—Room, running water, elevator apartment; overlooking park; adult family. Academy 2-8804.

NEWTONVILLE, MASS.—For business men or women, 2 large, adjoining, well-furnished rooms in private home; may be rented singly or together; garage. Tel. West Newton 1888.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

HOSIERY, Lingerie, Dresses; sell Ringless Hosiery, Gorgeous Lingerie, Dresses to friends, neighbors, etc.; liberal commissions; bonuses; special sale weekly; exclusive styles not shown elsewhere. HELIX, 300 4th Avenue, New York City.

SAWS

ATLANTIC SAW WORKS, 384 Atlantic Ave., Boston—Repairing all kinds. ATKINS SILVER STEEL SAWS, Sales and Service. Tel. Han. 6429.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

BOOKKEEPER—Good business experience; capable taking charge any bookkeeping system; references furnished; salary reasonable. Belmont, 2815 (Mass.).

MAN with 15 years' experience in buying and managing food chain stores comprising all departments including fresh meats. Former employer says of him: "We can recommend him as a man thoroughly experienced in the supervision of retail food stores and also as an experienced buyer of food products." Will work anywhere in U. S. A. Can arrange interview in Pittsburgh, New York or other city. Write Box B-36, The Christian Science Monitor, 711 Fulton Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

UNIVERSITY GRADUATE—Civil engineering; surveying; age 35 years, married, two children; 8 years successful shop management; some capable executive; pleasing personality; location immaterial; will consider any temporary or permanent employment except selling on commission. H. E. W. SHOEMAKER, Freeland, Pa.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER-COMPANION — Experienced, practical, cultured woman, expert driver and owning car, to help manage home and be generally useful; country or city; references. Write Box M-10, Suite 2340, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

THOROUGHLY experienced switchboard operator, also experienced receptionist; information or travel bureau. Ken. 0655, P-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER-COMPANION, experienced; capable managing home; business couple; good driver; will travel; city, country. Write Box J-3, Suite 2340, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

WANTED by refined woman, a few hours, day or evening; will care for children during work each day; vicinity 43rd and Chestnut Streets. B-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Girard Trust Company Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

EVERYONE can learn to sing correctly—even beautifully, who can sing a tune. There is an absolutely guaranteed way—let me show you how at half price; audition free. Trafalgar 7-8864, Apartment 7-C, 166 West 72nd, New York City.

RUTH STREETER Contralto
TEACHER OF VOICE
Boston Studio, Steinert Hall

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented, Repairing. Arcade Typewriter, 48 Boylston St., Boston

UPHOLSTERERS

FURNITURE REPAIRING
UPHOLSTERING MATTRESSES REMADE
Charles E. Butler Co., 81 Queensbury St., Boston

USED CARS

EXTRAORDINARY VALUE
1932 STUDEBAKER, small 8 sedan; 4 excellent tires, new battery; good mechanical condition; $48. Ashmont 6000, MR. HUSSEY, care Pierce-Arrow Sales Co., 900 Commonwealth Ave., Boston. Other excellent values in higher-priced used cars.

WANTED

TRAINED male attendant en route west coast, offers services to man needing care or companionship. L-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED TO BUY

GRAND PIANO wanted; cash; state make, age, price. Box W. P., Suite 301, 147 Fourth Ave., New York City.

SILVER and gold of every description, also entire household furnishings or part. HALPER'S, 181 Mass. Ave., Boston. KENmore 1433.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 55c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

FOOD PRODUCTS

GARDENS OF HAPPINESS
Fresh dates and fruits of the better kind. For name of your local agent address Box 38, Coachella, Calif.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & Co., 142 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

RAZOR BLADES

50 for $1.00! Double or single edge. Check, money order or C.O.D. postpaid. Satisfy or money back. The SHAVING SHOP, Dept. MC, Norwalk, Conn.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

EXPANSION necessitates increase in sales force of outstanding cosmetics line; generous commission to qualified distributors and saleswomen. SANDRA, Inc., 3313 W. 7th, Los Angeles, Calif.

SALESPEOPLE WANTED

EARN GOOD COMMISSIONS TAKING ORDERS for beautiful silk lingerie and hosiery; you collect own pay daily; sell direct to wearer; we deliver. Please write FRENCH FASHION MFG. CORP., 334 South Market, Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXECUTIVE, 33 years one firm, invites correspondence; experience covers sales direction, credits, etc.; unquestioned references; anywhere. H-6, Suite 3600, 333 N. Michigan, Chicago.

EXPERIENCED driver wants position as chauffeur for family or traveling salesman, bus or truck line; am single and will go any place; references. R. W. COBB, 3330 Montana St., El Paso, Texas.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

YOUNG LADY, Principia graduate, will travel as companion with individual or family; experience in England; go anywhere; will exchange references. ALICE RIDDLE, 5530 Page Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

Bring Out Your Knitting Needles
You will want to start in knitting the moment you have a chat with our Yarn Stylist, Miss Pearl Hobson, of New York, who is here for this week only to show you the newest Hand Knitted styles and teach you how to make them.
Knitting Shop—Mezzanine
M. E. BLATT CO.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
ATLANTIC AT S. CAROLINA AVE.

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
Hardware and Housefurnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
PAINTS and VARNISHES
PLUMBING SUPPLIES

COLLINGSWOOD

LOUIS CASTOR
Furrier—Cold Storage
Tailoring—Dry Cleaning
713 Haddon Ave. Coll. 485

CRANFORD

TUTTLE BROS
CRANFORD N. J. WESTFIELD
PHONE 1482
Coal—Lumber—Millwork
Mason Materials
Hardware—Paint

EAST ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
326 ELMWOOD AVENUE
Orange 4-5663 9 to 11 daily
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

GARDNER ELECTRIC CO.
Electric Wiring and Repairs
Appliances - Lighting Fixtures
Radio Service - All Makes
Authorized Dealer for General Electric Hotpoint Refrigerators and G. E. Radios
18 Washington Pl. Orange 3-8503

F. Lloyd Tuttle of Ye "Golden Rule"
A Garment Repairing, Pressing, Dry Cleaning and Dyeing Service that will please readers of The Christian Science Monitor.
Have your next suit "Tailored by Tuttle" of Ye "Golden Rule."
442 MAIN STREET

Chas. T. Hanselmann Florist
445 Central Avenue
at Burnett Street
Phone Or. 3-7360, 7361
Member F. T. D.

Let's MEET and EAT at **Huber's**
Open until 12:30 A. M.
MAIN STREET AT MUNN AVE.

Taxi Service and Private Limousines for All Occasions
EAST ORANGE CAB CO.
Also Storage and Complete Service
CROSS' GARAGE
4 ARLINGTON PLACE Or. 5-6000

ENGLEWOOD

CAMPBELL'S
dedicated to lovers of Flowers
27 E. Palisade Ave. Ph. Eng. 3-2245

NEW JERSEY

HACKENSACK

H. WESTERVELT
Shoes for Men, Women, Children
244 Main Street, Hackensack

LAW INCORPORATED
CLOTHING
200 MAIN STREET

THE SHIRLBEE SHOPS
Dresses—Hats—Coats—Suits
216-216½-218 Main Street

IRVINGTON

Charles Girrbach
(Mrs. Girrbach, Proprietor)
Offers a Complete Line of
FINE FURNITURE
21 Years in Irvington
881 Springfield Avenue
Telephone Essex 2-4331

JERSEY CITY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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15 Winfield Avenue
Telephone Bergen 3-5613-J
Look for Jersey City display advertisements in the news section.

The TRUST COMPANY of NEW JERSEY
11 Local Offices in Hudson County

Sold exclusively in Jersey City Heights by
R. Grossman & Co.
342 CENTRAL AVE.

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
330 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

MAPLEWOOD

SHERRY'S DELICIOUS ICE CREAM
Now on Sale at
Foster's Drug Store
MAPLEWOOD CENTRE

FRED DIEZ
MAPLEWOOD BAKERY
PURE AND WHOLESOME PRODUCTS
Orders for Weddings, Parties and Social Functions
175 MAPLEWOOD AVENUE

MONTCLAIR

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Montclair 2-10087, Monday, Wednesday and Friday Mornings from 9 to 10 o'clock.
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

HERMANN BROTHERS
INTERIOR DECORATORS
MANUFACTURERS OF FINE FURNITURE
Cabinet Making, Refinishing, Slip Covers
Draperies, Upholstering, Mattresses
Pillows Bed Springs
Studio: 358 Bloomfield Avenue
Montclair, N. J.
Shop: 48 Greenwood Avenue
Phone Montclair 2-6717

Highgate Hall Coffee House, Inc.
—established thirteen years—
Specializes in Home Cooked Food of the Highest Quality
Luncheon, Afternoon Tea, Dinner
MARY'S FRENCH DRESSING
Upstairs Over Bellevue Theatre
UPPER MONTCLAIR

HANSEN SALES, Inc.
Bloomfield Ave. and So. Willow St.
PHILCO · RADIO · RCA
NORGE REFRIGERATORS
WILLARD BATTERIES
PHONE 2-4048

DOROTHY CHADWICK
Luncheon Dinner
77 Orange Road
Mont. 2-2055 Montclair, N. J.

Bogart and Hansen
INCORPORATED
Electrical Contractors and Dealers
558 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.

LANDSCAPE DESIGN and CONSTRUCTION
JOSEPH DEWEY PATTEN
Landscape Architect
CEDAR GROVE, N. J. Verona 8-7161

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
26 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Near Church Street

How to Find the Local Dealer
... can often obtain the name of a local dealer by consulting the Monitor advertisements of retail stores in your city.

NEW JERSEY

NEWARK

ARDELL Gowns Hanna
18 West Park St. • NEWARK
ARLINGTON SHOP: Emily Armbruster
583 KEARNY AVE., ARLINGTON
KEARNY 2-1813

WASHINGTON FLORIST Inc.
Flowers for all Occasions
Telephone Mitchell 2-0621
589 BROAD ST. NEWARK, N. J.
Flowers by telegraph to all cities.

GOERKE & SONS BEAUTY SHOP
"Expert Service in all branches of Beauty Culture"
NEWARK, N. J.
F. Principe, Mgr. MI 2-6000

NUTLEY

PHONE NUTLEY 2-1734
Firestone Tires—Battery Service and Marfak Lubrication
EDWARD'S SERVICE STATION
688 FRANKLIN AVENUE
Corner Kingsland Road

ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone Orange 4-0309
401 Highland Terrace, Orange
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

ENGELS INCORPORATED
DEPARTMENT STORE
(Since 1908)
239-241 MAIN ST., ORANGE, N. J.

ORange 3-0880
ABBOTT-HOGAN
Cleaners and Dyers
575 SCOTLAND ROAD

Specialized Automotive Service
Speedometers—Carburetors—Ignition
Exide Storage Batteries
Richard C. Pfieffer
16-18 PARK STREET OR 3-4238

WEST ORANGE

OR 5-1500
West Orange Motors, Inc.
Authorized Ford Agency
New Ford Cars Used Cars—All Makes
85 MAIN STREET

PASSAIC

WHITE LAUNDRY, Inc.
DRY CLEANING
Passaic 3-0030—0031
Special price of 35 Cents for SUIT or DRESS
Called for and delivered anywhere within twenty miles.
30 Van Winkle Avenue
Passaic, N. J.

PLAINFIELD

M. S. Willoughby FLORIST
Flowers for every season of the year and for all occasions.
Bonded member F. T. D. A.
401 Watchung Avenue
Tel. Plfd. 6-4263

RETAIL ADVERTISING SERVICE
1973 Westfield Ave., Scotch Plains, N. J.
Telephone Fanwood 2-7987-M
Estimates cheerfully given.
PRINTING ADVERTISING LAYOUTS

FOLLOW THE TREND to ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield's Metropolitan Department Store

EVERGREEN DAIRY
Good Butter and Eggs
AND
Other Dairy Products
113 WATCHUNG AVE. Tel. Plfd. 6-3383

LIGHTNING SHOE REPAIR COMPANY
For Quick Service and Moderate Prices Consult the Lightning
We carry a full line of Whittemore's Polishes, cleaning all kinds of shoes. We will call for and deliver your shoes.
Opp. Strand Theatre
TEL. PLFD. 6-3637 204 E. FRONT ST.

A BANKING Institution to take care of your needs—
Use us.
THE STATE TRUST CO.
Plainfield, N. J. Phone 6-5300
"Bank by the Clock"

TEPPER'S
"A Safe Place To Shop"
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
28 Years of Quality Merchandising

RIDGEFIELD PARK

CARR'S CLEAN COAL
Koppers Seaboard Coke
Fuel Oil
Tel. Hack. 2-0067

Children's Hair Carefully Cut
HACK. 3-0119
QUEEN ANNE THEATRE BARBER SHOPPE
Queen Anne Theatre Bldg. BOGOTA, N. J.

NEW JERSEY

RIDGEWOOD

HARPER METHOD
A Beauty Service for Particular Women
Care of the Scalp—Permanent Waving
ANNA H. SMITH TEL. 6-1311
6 E. RIDGEWOOD AVE.

BELANUS COAL
ANTHRACITE COAL
KOPPERS SEABOARD COKE
FUEL OIL
11 Prospect Street
TEL. RIDGEWOOD 6-4040

SOMERVILLE

FRESH MILK and CREAM
New Jersey Official Grade-A Raw
Also Pasteurized
Direct From Farm to You
BUTTER, EGGS, BUTTERMILK
(Special Delivery)
BLOSSOM HILL FARMS
Tel. Lebanon 27 M. J. Sheridan Jr., Prop.

WESTFIELD

AMERICAN STORES CO.
337 EAST BROAD STREET
Headquarters for
FRESH FRUITS, MEATS and GROCERIES, LOUELLA BUTTER, GOLD SEAL EGGS
Free Delivery Tel. Westfield 2-3316

FLOWERS
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
VANCE—Florist
331 SOUTH AVE. Opp. R. R. Station
PHONE 3310

WRAIGHTS
DRESSES
HATS
Exclusive but Not Expensive
58 ELM ST. Tel. Westfield 2-3418

AT ONE TIME
A car owner had to go to different places to get Gas, Tire, Battery, Lubrication, Electrical and Laundry Service. Now he insists on everything in one place. THIS IS THE PLACE.
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You'll Find Both at
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You will find it helpful to consult the advertisements of shoe manufacturers and shoe stores in The Christian Science Monitor.

PENNSYLVANIA

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When it is a matter of quality
VOGEL'S FLOWERS
BLVD. 45 W. GARRETT ROAD
Telegraphed and delivered everywhere.

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"Atlas way the best way." Since 1900
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CLEANING ÷ DYEING ÷ REPAIRING
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SELECT YOUR
SPRING WEARING APPAREL
TODAY!
A small Deposit and Regular Weekly Payments will reserve your selection!
STILLMAN D. G. Co.
YORK, PENNA.

BEAR'S CAFETERIA
Famous for Delicious Foods

Utilities Study Wired Radio

Programs Forecast 'Served' Like Power; Radios Found to Outnumber Phones

Even though television remains the burning issue in all circles in which radio is discussed, another entertainment offshoot in the radio realm, apparently far more latent in its possibilities, is being heralded as ready to break through its shell, says Sol Taishoff, Washington radio writer. The projected service is wired radio, a method of transmitting sound along power or telephone lines entering the home, and also declared to be capable of carrying pictures too, or "wired television."

Already, it is learned, an experimental wired radio service has been set up in Cleveland. Upon the outcome of the experiments will depend the future of this service, in so far as the North American Company, giant public utility holding organization, is concerned. Wired Radio, Inc., is a subsidiary of that company, and has been experimenting in this field virtually since "space radio" got under way more than a decade ago. It is understood that a definite decision will be made this year as to whether wired radio will be introduced.

Choice of Programs Planned

Plans considered in the past by the North American Company involved the transmission of a choice of three of four programs over power lines into homes. That would mean that residents of very home equipped with electricity from local plants would be potential listeners. A set would be rented to listeners at a nominal fee of about $1.50 per month, with the fee to be included in the electric light bill.

Many years ago Maj.-Gen. George C. Squier, former chief of the Army Signal Corps, discovered that a certain band of radio frequencies adhere to power and to telephone lines without absorbing interference. Through experimentation he discovered also that music and speech could be transmitted along them into homes and fed into loudspeakers. He patented this process and assigned the patents to the North American Company a half dozen years ago. Since then North American and its subsidiaries have been experimenting with the system and it is now held to have attained technical feasibility.

Supply of Music Assured

North American Company, with eyes to the future, established the Associated Music Publishers, so as to have a supply of music readily available if it decided to invade the field of wired radio entertainment. This organization has procured thousands of European copyrights and now is in the publishing business. During this time, economic conditions became such that the introduction of wired radio was delayed.

Program plans have included transmission of purely cultural music on one of the three of four bands, popular music on a second, speech on a third, and possibly a diversity of commercially sponsored programs on a fourth. Thus, it is felt, the program tastes of all listeners would be satisfied. A simple toggle switch would shift reception from one circuit to another. The plan, in its ultimate degree also included linking of central transmitting stations in key cities by telephone wire, similar to the network method in "space radio" for interchange and relay of programs.

The quality of wired radio transmission is said to be far superior to that of the space medium, since there are no natural interferences, like static, fading, cross-talk and heterodyning. The reproduction of music transmitted by wire has many advantages in fidelity over present-day space radio, being capable of reproducing a frequency range embracing the bass and treble notes alike.

Radio Set Census

The radio is now a more commonplace institution in the home than the telephone.

Scattered in 69 per cent of American homes are 25,551,569 radio sets, more than twice the number of residence telephones, according to a comprehensive radio set survey just concluded by the Columbia Broadcasting System in co-operation with Dr. Daniel Starch, research expert, and McGraw-Hill Company.

Radio's potential audience is 56 per cent of the country's population. Columbia's survey reveals that there are 70,804,137 home radio listeners.

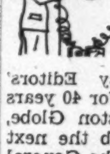
Practically one tenth of the radio-equipped homes in the United States have also another set, the survey shows. Which means that father, mother, sister or brother probably have a little bedside or room set to which they can listen after hours without disturbing the rest of the family.

That listening while riding in an automobile is fast getting to be a popular habit is shown by the fact that there are 1,800,000 automobile sets in use.

In a breakdown by states and districts the District of Columbia has 95.6 per cent of radio-equipped homes, based on the number of families, the highest figure in the country. Among the states in the highest brackets are New York with 89.7 per cent, New Jersey with 86.7 per cent, Rhode Island with 86.7 per cent and Massachusetts with 85.5 per cent of radioized homes.

[A Wednesday Radio Comment Feature]

Boston Snapshots



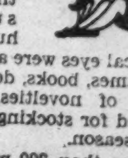
Measuring Friendly Electrons—The past and the possible future were scanned by speakers at two businessmen's meetings held in the Georgian Room of the Hotel Statler in Boston last week. The speaker for the Advertising Club's "City Editors' Day" was A. J. Philpott, for 40 years on the staff of the Boston Globe, while at the Rotary Club the next day Ellis L. Manning of the General Electric Research Laboratories, gave the talk.

A vivid picture of the combination of detective and newspaper work carried on by him on one occasion in the nineties, was given by Mr. Philpott. Present city editors smiled as he recalled the long waits between trains and the thrilling suspense during adventurous dashes in search of news, with horse and buggy.

Mr. Manning threw benevolent light upon the activities of the great manufacturing combinations and the public utilities. Thanks to them, he declared, the inventor no longer struggles in the face of prohibitive expenses, to work out his ideas in a basement laboratory. Instead, groups of experts benefit by each other's experience, as they experiment together in great laboratories provided for them and equipped with every piece of apparatus they can desire.

He described the ways in which these research staffs are getting more closely acquainted, by definite measurements, with the elusive electron and his big brother the molecule—and outlined some of the results of this better acquaintance, many of them likely to bring greater comfort and convenience to everyday living.

Thanks to this research work, also, he said, an entirely new system of power transmission for long and short distances has been worked out and will shortly be tested in practice. By combining the good features of alternating and direct current systems, he asserted, it would result in economy which may do much more than any government regulation can hope to do, to reduce the cost of electricity to the consumer.



From Books to Badminton—As gift shop owners from all parts of New England paced the corridors of the Statler Hotel's fourth floor last week, the fate of the spare time of summer visitors hung in the balance. Critical eyes were appraising displays of games, books, decorations, and all sorts of novelties, as orders were placed for stocking of the gift shops this season.

More than 200 manufacturers and importers were represented in this Seventeenth Semi-Annual Boston Gift Show, sponsored by the National Gift and Art Association. Their different wares were described in the 131-page official directory. There was pottery from Arkansas, glassware from Poland, pillows from all points of the compass, bronze book ends from New York, lacquer tables from China, "hand-dipped candles from Cape Cod—and all sorts of games from Springfield, Mass.

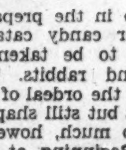
Speaking of the latter, Miss Anne C. Wilmerding, of the Milton Bradley Company, remarked: "Summer gift shops are becoming some of our best customers. As you can see"—and she waved a hand at crowded tables and shelves around her—"summer visitors are interested in most of these things.

"We have pre-school playthings that teach little children to recognize colors, shapes and other fundamentals; we have children's books, new and old; and we have games for grown-ups which help to keep them just as agile in their way as the holiday-making children.

"I find it very interesting to see how games come and go in cycles. Just now badminton has come up to the front again—following along with the renewed popularity of ping-pong. But at the same time I have had an increasing number of requests for some of the old card games made by us in our early days, perhaps 70 or 80 years ago. I had even forgotten some of them existed.

"Of course every game has its permanent devotees—there were plenty of people who pored over jig-saw puzzles before they suddenly became fashionably popular, and who are still working at them now that that wave of interest has passed by. One type of person likes to become expert at one or two things, while another—and the commoner type—prefers to dabble in the latest fad, whatever it may be.

"As far as books go," Miss Wilmerding went on, "it is a surprising thing how few are written which really appeal to children. Of course we publish plenty of new ones, but it is the old stand-bys that are most appreciated. Many people, when they see a book which they enjoyed when they were young, think that their own children would prefer something newer. But they are wrong. Children are very much the same now as always."



Could Not "Hold It"—Movie stars sometimes complain of the heat of Kleig lights, but Easter rabbits did more than complain in a commercial photographer's studio the other day—they melted gracefully away.

As the first step in the preparation of an Easter candy catalog, photographs were to be taken of chocolate eggs and rabbits. The eggs came through the ordeal of the time exposure, soft but still shapely. It was a little too much, however, for the rabbits. Beginning at the ears, they drooped and sank gently away while the shutter was still open.

The camera man was forced to produce a faster lens and speedier films, in order to catch their fleeting beauty.

Applause for Celluloid—That unusual phenomenon, applause for actors on the movie screen, is regularly following the dance numbers by Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers in "Roberta" at the Keith Memorial Theater, now. Incidentally a new record was made on the first day the film was shown here. More than 17,000 people crowded into the theater during the eight showings scheduled.

Another Record—From the Boston Fish Pier comes news of another all-time record, when 45 vessels docked there Monday with 2,887,700 pounds of groundfish and halibut—sending prices down 1⅓ cents a pound.

A Wednesday Feature

Worth Knowing

THE ENGLISH WALNUT IS NOT ENGLISH; IT IS A NATIVE OF ASIA. THE ONLY CLAIM THAT ENGLAND HAS ON THE NAME IS THAT THE TREE WAS INTRODUCED INTO AMERICA VIA ENGLAND.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Mr. Scroggins

Araminta's Friends

(Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore)

ARAMINTA, Boston Common's First Robin, pecked with her beak on the door of the Scroggins home in Ulmus Americana (American elm).

"He is the oldest squirrel on Boston Common and a very pleasant one, too," she explained to five other robins who stood behind her. They were almost as many robins as ever had been seen at one time on Boston Common. Once before, seven had visited Grandfather Scroggins. That was so many years ago that perhaps the number should be six. The door opened. Araminta curtsied and smiled. Scroggins bowed and smiled.

"These are robin friends of mine," said Araminta in her high soprano voice. "I see them each year down South." Scroggins bowed to each robin in turn. Each curtsied, almost as gracefully as Araminta, which hardly seems possible.

Mrs. Scroggins appeared at the door. "Ask them to come in, my dear," she said to Araminta. "He

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Robins Visit Scroggins

(meaning Mr. S.) means to but sometimes doesn't." Scroggins nodded and smiled.

"We won't come in, thank you," said Araminta. "We wanted Mr. Scroggins to come out. These friends of mine have been thinking of coming the city to live. They've always lived in the country. They want Mr. Scroggins to show them here and there."

They made a pleasant company, the five visiting robins, Araminta and Scroggins, strolling here and there.

Mr. Scroggins showed them the Common, the Garden, the State House, Beacon Street, Charles Street and many other places.

"And do you like the city?" he would ask after he had pointed out some scene such as the Frog Pond or the Monument or the Mall or the flowering crab. Araminta would look at her friends with her sharp friendly little eyes and nod, and they would look at Mr. Scroggins and cock their heads and nod. After much sightseeing they came back to the Scroggins home for a bit of refreshment. Mrs. Scroggins asked them if they liked the city, just as had her husband. They smiled and nodded. At length they said good-by and were gone into the sky. Araminta watched them with the Scrogginses as they became smaller and smaller specks against a strip of soft pearl cloud in the western sky.

"They nodded to most everything," said Scroggins to Araminta. "Does that mean they will come to live with us?"

Araminta perked her head daintily. "They told me that the city is wonderful and that they like to visit it, but they wouldn't care to live here."

Scroggins gazed about him on the Common where he had lived for so many years.

"Dear, dear!" he said. "Isn't that extraordinary! That's just what I've often said of the country—nice enough to visit, but I'd never care to live there!" Araminta and Mrs. Scroggins nodded and smiled.

Moments Musical

No. 44

Karol Szymanowski

SINCE Chopin, no Polish composer has reached the high level of achievement which has been attained by Szymanowski. Yet his light seems to have been hidden under the proverbial bushel and prevented from shining out upon a world eager for new and brilliant ideas.

Why a Pole like Jan Smeterlin does not play some of Szymanowski's masterful fugues, or the Piano Variations op. 3 in B minor, which are so characteristically Polish, to his American audiences I cannot understand.

Albert Spalding has been playing this season with the major orchestras the violin concerto. While it seems to me to be full of fantastic double stops, harmonics and chords, still it is brilliant and an artistic triumph for the performer. Szymanowski, it is said, learned the secrets of violin technique from a famous virtuoso of that instrument before writing this concerto. It therefore gives the artist a chance to display his virtuosity to the full.

The nine preludes for piano, written while the composer was still quite young, are beautiful in melody and elegant in form. What is beauty? What is form? Beauty in a piece of music may be in the arrangement of its parts, its symmetry, its design. Beauty has been described as a reflection of divine perfection. As for form, it is clear that a composer must have a design, balance, contrasts and clear-cut melodic lines, or end in a hodge-podge. Henry Osgood, a one-time critic on the Musicale Courier, said to me at a concert in New York one afternoon when a composer's works were being played, "This fellow is impossible! His works have no form, no face, eyes, ears nor nose."

The Piano Sonata op. 8 of Szymanowski is dramatic and of considerable depth of feeling; especially lovely are the second movement, the dainty minuet in the third, and the contrastingly splendid double fugue in the last movement, which is full of color.

As Szymanowski goes on, he is trying the unbeaten path of dissonances and more modern harmonies. Will he stray from the splendid refinement of his early musical life, under the steady supervision of his conservative master, the Polish composer Noskowski, or will he wend his way to a higher ideal in art? Will he come out and let his light shine, so that we performers may have something new to relate?

SONYA MICHELL

Things of Beauty

Candied yams in a brown crockery bowl.

—Elizabeth D., Los Angeles

A mountain range outlined in dull blue against the golden glow of a setting sun; and the planet Venus hanging like a brilliant diamond in the clear blue above.

—Ruth E. C., Denver

A row of poplars rhythmically swaying in the breeze.

—Kathleen S., Chestnut Hills, Mass.

Daily Features

Devotion and Pride

A. Chauncey of London, Eng., Shares With the Monitor Camera Club This Peaceful Pastoral Scene.

Vocations

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Repair Team

TWO young men, one a painter and the other a carpenter, decided to merge their efforts in repair work. They would go into a block of homes, look over the buildings, then politely approach the owners with a proposition for putting the houses in repair. They were prepared to repair eave spouts, paint high windows or roof edges of homes, reputty windows, or do any other repair work needed.

When home owners found these men in their block with all needed tools, and the auto truck to haul their materials for repair work, the men were given all kinds of jobs. It mattered not to them that new homes were not being built, as they were kept busy with their block-to-block service. They have orders far ahead.

M. S.

Brevities

Boston Transcript: A sugar bowl Paul Revere made sold at auction the other day for $1100, so you can see that when he took time out for his dash around Middlesex, he was really losing money.

Boston Globe: Trade note—There are almost as many automobiles as there are gasoline stations.

Tyler (Texas) Daily Courier-Times: If you're tired of taking cold showers in the morning, you might try going down to the bank to ask for a loan.

Grand Rapids Press: If old Omar were writing his poetry for today he could just say, "A can of soup, an electric toaster, and thou."

Quotation for Today

WINDS and waves are always on the side of the ablest navigator.

—E. W. GIBBON

In Lighter Vein

Lock, Stock and Barrel

A post-office inspector, on his annual round, called at the little post office of Mudville, which was run behind a few barrels and sacks in a grocer's shop.

The slipshod way it was managed surprised him.

"Look here," he said angrily to the shopkeeper-postmaster, "you're going to hear about this when I send in my report!"

The shopkeeper disappeared behind the barrels, and a little while later emerged with a small box which contained some stamps and coppers and two small exercise books. He thrust them toward the inspector.

"Here," he said, "take your old post office and get out!"—Answers.

—Humorist

Hatter: "Can't get it off, sir. I'm afraid you'll have to buy it."

Still Counting

The woman had asked a policeman the best way to get to her destination and was advised to take the 4:12 bus. Later in the day the policeman found her still standing in the same place.

"What, haven't you got your bus yet?" he asked.

"It's all right, constable," said the cheerful soul. "This one is the four hundredth, so it will only be twelve buses from now."—Tit-Bits.

Spokes

Two boys were teaching a friend to ride a bicycle. After getting him into the saddle, they started him off downhill. As he didn't return, they went in search of him, and asked an old lady they met if she had seen a boy on a bicycle. "No," was the answer. "I've seen no one except a boy sitting in a ditch mending umbrellas."—Pearson's.

Facts about the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M.A.

Chariots of the Sun

IN THE account of the Reformation carried out by King Josiah, as recorded in II Kings 23, we read that he "burned the chariots of the sun" (verse II) which stood near the temple at Jerusalem, and removed the horses which had been dedicated to the sun by the preceding kings of Judah.

The Assyrians and other ancient peoples believed that the sun (which they worshiped as a deity) drove through the heavens in a flaming "chariot" drawn by "horses" which were regarded as symbols of this "Sun-God"; and we cannot wonder that Josiah, in his valiant efforts to recall his people to the true worship of the God of Israel, was moved to do away with the "horses and chariots of the sun" as evidences of the inroads of Assyrian idolatry among the Jews.

It may be added that Josiah's reformation was inspired by the discovery of the "book of the law in the house of the Lord" (II Kings 22:8).

Daily Anecdote

Boo!

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

LORD CRAVEN, who had never met Ben Jonson, expressed a desire to do so. Jonson, being advised of the lord's desire, went to his house. His clothes, usually ill-kept, were soiled and tattered. The porter refused him admittance in a most impudent manner. Needless to say that Jonson replied in kind. While they were wrangling Lord Craven appeared and demanded the reason for such loud words.

"I understood your lordship desired to see me," replied Jonson.

"You, friend," said my lord, "who are you?"

"Ben Jonson."

"No, no. You cannot be Ben Jonson who wrote the 'Silent Woman'; you look as if you could not say boo to a goose."

"Boo!" responded Jonson.

Lord Craven laughed and signaled him to enter. "I am now convinced you are Ben Jonson," he remarked.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Rosamond and Jack

(Huddersfield Daily Examiner)

Huddersfield, Eng.

ROSAMOND and Jack are the best of friends. They understand each other perfectly. In fact, Jack is so much attached to Rosamond that he will not make friends with anyone else.

Rosamond is a little girl of 10, and like all little girls she likes "sugar and spice and all things nice." And one of the nicest things she knows is Jack the crow.

It was a mishap, in which Jack was the victim, that brought them together. One day last spring little Rosamond Wells of Deadmanstone House, Berry Brow, found a fledgling crow lying at the foot of a tall tree in the garden. The bird, which had injured its legs, had fallen out of its lofty nest, and being too young to fly, had crashed to the ground.

Rosamond, with much patience and care, brought it back to health. But Jack, which was the name she gave it, did not fly away when it had been cured. Instead, it stayed about the garden, evidently wishing to show its gratitude to its young benefactress.

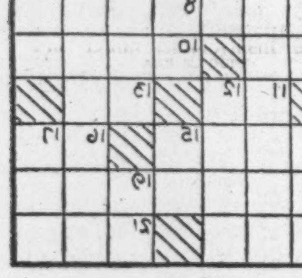
And so Jack is today quite one of the family. All the day it stays near the house, and at night it sleeps in the garden. When the weather is stormy, Rosamond finds it a bed indoors. Jack has learned to know the times of meals, and it often begs at the door when the table is being laid. When Rosamond speaks to it, holding it in her hand, the bird replies with a knowing croak.

One day, Rosamond took Jack to school. The bird showed itself to be a very attentive pupil, for it sat throughout the morning's lessons on the girl's desk, much to the other scholars' delight.

So devoted to each other are they, that when Jack hears his mistress's voice in the lane as she is returning from school, it will fly to meet her and return perched on her shoulder. In this position it will accompany Rosamond when she goes to football and cricket matches, and it watches the play without once becoming restive.

Crossword Puzzle No. 77

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor



Across

1—Constellation
4—Branch
7—A universal remedy
9—Printer's measure
10—Crooked
11—Like
13—Musical note
14—Man's name
16—Proceed
18—Sailor
20—Conjunction
21—Short poem

Down

1—Monkey
2—The Mohammedan ninth month
3—Indefinite article
4—Genus of maple trees
5—Failed to follow suit
6—Be tangled
8—Jewish month
12—Variety of carnelian
14—Vessel
15—Musical note
17—Native metal
19—Negation

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—Susie

By Le Pelley

The Adventures of Waddles—Untangling the Kite

By The Hagers

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The Christian Science Monitor

Boston, Wednesday, March 20, 1935 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

Editorials

The Franchise in Industry

THE lack of achievement of Section 7A of the National Industrial Recovery Act will turn constructive thought to the problem still left in industrial relationships. George E. Sokolsky, writing in the March Atlantic Monthly, thinks that the ideal system for labor is one based upon profit-sharing instead of wages. The idea is not new, but, in view of the moribundity into which Section 7A has fallen, it deserves fresh exploration.

The rise of the corporation in modern American life has depreciated the value of political democracy. Some corporations are far better equipped financially than several states or even groups of states. Their political power, consequently, has grown. This was abundantly illustrated in the manner in which the representatives of the people did their bidding in writing the schedules of the Hawley-Smoot tariff of 1930. Side by side with a constantly depreciating political democracy there has developed a rapidly mounting economic oligarchy.

An industrial system based squarely upon copartnership would put democracy into industry. Economists say that the idea is economically feasible. In "Enterprise, Motive, and Profit," Prof. D. H. Macgregor looks favorably upon the elevation of labor into a "co-enterpriser." Under this system wages would no longer be a price, but a share of risk-taking, like the profits (and losses) of the factory owner.

Social reformers have looked longingly to such a way out of industrial warfare. Labor and capital have, basically, the same ends in view. They want to see an enterprise pay. Why not co-operate to bring about that end? As far back as 1894 an English royal commission described the relation of capital and labor as a "virtual partnership," which, they hoped, "would come to be more clearly understood."

In Germany and Austria the idea has been taken further. There they used to have works councils. These were an attempt to express this relation in the explicit terms of a representative share in control. To New Zealand goes the honor of the most forward looking step. There the Companies Empowering Act of 1924 gave companies the power to create labor shares of no nominal value issued to persons employed in the company. The shares carried voting rights, profit-sharing, or participation in the assets, if the company were wound up.

These experiments have not been attended with much success. It is obvious why capital is not eager to share its status in industry. But labor likewise has been hesitant. In some basic industries both sides are still apt to think in terms of the armed camp. In Europe the labor attitude is based on class resentment. Even in the United States it has proved difficult to change the ideas of organizational set-up. The craft is the ruling labor unit instead of the industry—the new norm demanded by the industrial organizations created by the NIRA.

If Section 7A could have been used to develop industrial unions or even real company unionism, the United States might have taken a long step toward the goal of industrial co-operation.

Perhaps there is also the question of economic insecurity back of labor's hesitant attitude toward profit sharing instead of wages. Mr. Sokolsky ignores this part of the problem. Rather he seems to think that labor—if it could get out of the toils of its present craft union organization—would regard such a profit-sharing system as more conducive to security than a wage system. As yet this is a doubtful assumption. Many cases are on record where copartnership has been refused because the workers prefer a wage to a share in the profits plus co-responsibility.

Mr. Sokolsky himself shows the ups and downs of profit making in industrial enterprise. Wages fluctuate, also. But not to the same extent as profits. Even though wages come out of earnings, yet there is less discontinuity (and therefore more apparent security) in wages than in profits. For instance, since 1929 the owners of property and the proprietors of business have paid out in excess of $23,000,000,000 more than they have received in the operation of business. The money came out of reserves. And most of it went to wage earners.

Copartnership is not only an ideal as the human equation of the future industrial system. It would be the best agent for a better distribution of income. Much is said on this subject nowadays. But it is voiced at a time when the national goose that is to lay these eggs for a better redistribution is thin and underfed. Copartnership would help to do the fattening as well as insure equitable division.

The Farnum Reports

THE tactics of suppressing information have been proven signally inept by events. The Boston Finance Commission, after being reconstituted by Governor Curley, suppressed portions of George R. Farnum's investigation that charged Edmund L. Dolan with violating his duty as city treasurer under the Curley mayoralty regime. Now this information has been broadcast by the Legislative Committee on Rules to a public whose appetite has been whetted by the reluctance of the commission to release the Farnum reports.

The whole episode has focused attention on motives and caused the public to ask: Why did the commission suppress the information? And why did Governor Curley labor so hard to create a commission that would suppress it?

When withholding the reports the commission stated they were of no import and would be of no interest to the public. Yet vitally absorbed was the public in such statements in the reports as the following:

> Abundantly clear that the Legal Securities Corporation was nothing but a set-up by Dolan and was completely controlled and dominated by him through straw office holders, for the purpose of enabling him to participate in profits accruing from the sale to the city of securities.

Such charges made by an attorney representing an official state body are not only of deep concern to the public but they should have inspired both the Finance Commission and Governor Curley to take prompt steps to ascertain their truth. They should be proved or disproved.

The best way to do this is still open. The commission and Governor Curley have some reason for stating that these attacks on the Curley regime bear the imprint of politics. But so damaging has the testimony in the present issue become that it warrants court action. The Governor might well insist upon all the evidence being turned over to a grand jury for investigation. Thus the matter can be lifted out of the realm of charges and countercharges, and guilt or innocence established. That is the way to take it out of politics.

Profit and War

FOURTEEN points helped to stop a war. Twelve may help to prevent one.

Reports on rearmament in Europe and consequent clouding of the political atmosphere on that continent make a realistic background against which Americans may view the Senate Munitions Committee's new plan to restrict war profits.

A twelve-section outline of the program, just laid before President Roosevelt, indicates that it is a pretty thoroughgoing one. Experience says it will not be easy to enact it into law. For financiers, industrialists, speculators—yes, and wage earners—are too well accustomed to profiteering to readjust themselves readily to this plan. Or to any plan that would make war the same thing in the counting house, the market, the shop, as it is on the battlefield: a stark and not-to-be-questioned sacrifice.

Nevertheless it is a plan that all workers for peace should actively support. It would limit war incomes to $10,000 by confiscating all profits above that figure. It would draft industrial management as soldiers are drafted. It would commandeer essential industries and services, impose taxes on everybody to cover war expenses on a pay-as-you-go basis. It might make war something to be less lightly entered into than it has been.

But the background of European developments should warn enthusiasts that war will not be made impossible merely by removing the big-profit motive. That this motive has played a part in bringing on war need not be questioned. But that it is the root cause of war needs to be questioned earnestly. And those who have been watching Europe trying to bring peace out of the last war can count many another influence at work in the vortex of conflicting national ambitions and emotions.

There are many causes of war—causes deep seated in human thinking, as well as those concocted by politicians who need to direct their public's attention to national enemies in order to keep it off domestic instability. Any plan that succeeds in taking the profit out of war will have removed one of these causes, and an important one, but only one. Let us press on to this achievement. Let us not stop there.

To Print or Not to Print?

A CURIOUS situation has been produced in Great Britain by announcement that the Johns Hopkins University Press has published all that remains of Thomas Hardy's first novel, "An Indiscretion in the Life of an Heiress."

In response to the claim that this is the first edition ever issued of a work of Hardy's which had long been considered lost, the English literary press pretty generally took the view that it should never have been issued at all. The very title of the story, it was argued, showed that its milieu was those sections of upper class society of which Hardy, even in his mature period, wrote least convincingly. Is there no way, it was asked, of protecting a writer from admiration that damages his reputation through publication of immature work?

Now these protests have been made to look somewhat odd by the statement of Mr. Desmond Flower, British editor, that the story had been privately printed in England in 1934 under the supervision of Mrs. Hardy. But this general question remains: Is it just to print every scrap of manuscript that a famous writer has composed, irrespective of whether he wanted it printed or not? Whatever the answer should be, men will probably never be able to refrain from publishing anything they find which has a great name attached to it. Before favoring too general a use of the bonfire, it is well to study the implications of the fact that so good a judge as Hazlitt thought the reputation of Shakespeare would have been higher had his sonnets never been printed.

Crust of America

Book News of the Day

HAVE you paused lately before one of those canvases belonging to the ultramodern school, which are gaining admission to the sedate gray halls of our most select galleries? One of those paintings, I mean, in which an American scene is recorded in all its hardness and ugliness, each drab detail emphasized, each accent underscored. Some visitors say: "Yes, I've seen it precisely like that. How it all comes back to me!" Others shudder at the poverty of the concept, persuaded that they might have been trusted to supply some of the background for themselves, remembering perhaps the redeeming features, too.

If you have studied one of those canvases, you will the sooner understand such a book as Louis Adamic's Grandsons (New York: Harper. $2.50). Since he left his native Yugoslavia at the age of fourteen, Mr. Adamic has been studying America with a burning intensity and an adoration which comes more often to an adopted son. America is his idol. From America he expects all things desirable—freedom and beauty and equality. In the meanwhile, however, he has found that his idol has feet of clay; he is abnormally conscious of America's shortcomings.

Mr. Adamic has written of three grandsons of Anton Gale, immigrant from the author's own province of Carniola, Yugoslavia. One, who is perhaps the hero of this book, has emerged from the war scarred and unnerved, restless and ineffectual; another is a leader of organized crime, depicted as right-hand man to Al Capone; the third is a leader, too, but of the working classes. These three, as Mr. Adamic sees them, derive directly from their grandfather, who was the victim of a bomb, thrown in the Haymarket massacre in Chicago in 1886. He attempts to show what America has made of these three grandsons—and indirectly what they and their kind are making of America; and the effect which he produces is devastating.

Mr. Adamic himself is conspicuous throughout the book—at least one assumes that it is he who talks with Peter Gale, into whose mouth the greater part of the narrative is placed. Peter could not be a successful newspaperman because he could not stay long enough in any one place; neither could he accept willingly the money which his racketeer brother tossed nonchalantly in his direction; he did not even manage to write the book which he planned to make describe the three who traced their citizenship back to the old immigrant—a book which he intended to call "Grandsons," and which Mr. Adamic, or the "I" of his book, in the end wrote for him.

Mr. Adamic's portrait of America is superficial and unsound. True, all that he describes is present, but there is vastly more of which he takes no cognizance. "Before we can begin to commence to do anything to straighten out this contemporary America we must *know*, somebody must know, what contemporary America really is, and at the same time become calm. We'll never get anywhere with fuss and fury. We'll achieve nothing except more headlines." Yet Mr. Adamic is obviously not calm, he is convulsed with fuss and fury, and he has shown us only the surface crust of his contemporary America. His portrait is simply not good enough to be trusted. M. W.

"But I Asked for Food and Clothes"

Over Your Shoulder

"DO YOU mind if I look over your shoulder while you work?" Any artist who sketches in the street has heard this. He is sure to have amusing experiences. He becomes, in a manner of speaking, part of the street. He is as much the public property as the fire hydrant or the signpost. You may lean against his shoulder while you scan the work of art under his hand; you may and rightly should decide whether it looks like the scene before you. If you approve of it, you should express your admiration, and add some such little friendly touch as "Have you ever taken lessons?" or perhaps, "Do you do this for pleasure or do you get money for it?" If you find he has left out a telegraph pole or arranged the house to suit himself, remind him gently but firmly of this fact. Do not let him escape without remedying the defect.

The artist has probably become quite used to such familiar treatment. If he has sketched in Italy, no doubt at one time or another he has been the center of attention for a crowd of boys, who, finding him transfixed on his camp stool admiring the scenery, have used him as a target for pebble practice. In Sicily he has probably been stormed by a band of young pirates thrusting out sticks and cardboards, demanding some of the dazzling colors from his palette, or struggling for the honor of squeezing those same bright colors out of the tubes when the palette needed replenishing.

In France, there may be less rowdyism, but more persistence. The audience may accumulate to such a number that the quaint street is completely filled with a mob of onlookers—which entirely stops the traffic, and worse still, obliterates the view he is sketching—and no amount of frowning or hand waving, or imperious gesticulating will dislodge them. Either he must laugh, and start to pack up his sketching-kit or else, if he knows the French dislike of being thought ignorant, he may say in a disgusted tone, "*Comme vous êtes intelligent!*" Then the crowd scampers away to its various businesses, convinced that the artist is a superior person who should not be molested.

Perhaps in his desire to give an accurate rendering of his impressions, our artist thinks of putting some of the natives into the picture. All well and good if the natives are unaware of his intention. Children and puppets are ideal for this purpose, being quite oblivious of the outside world, as one discovers at the Punch and Judy show in the Avenue des Champs Elysées in Paris.

But suppose he yearns to put in a grown-up or two. Hardly has his pencil or pen started on its way when the object will turn and spy him at his work, and with a sniff, or a lifted eyebrow, move out of his line of vision, leaving the chef d'oeuvre in midair, a tantalizing ghost of what might have been.

And yet there are times when fortune smiles on him, as, for example, in the drawing of the flower market in Brussels. The artist enters the public square, enchanted by the vivid color massed against the gray arches of the buildings. He sees a typical flower-vender seated in her booth with one sabot-clad foot stretched out in an attitude of complete contentment. She is as serene, elemental, and bucolic as the flowers she sells. She is just what the sketcher needs. He finds a chair in one of the little open-air cafés opposite the flower stand, orders a sweet drink and modestly takes out his sketching pad. The inevitable crowd begins to gather, shyly at first, then emboldened by the presence of their neighbors. At this point some one of the hangers-on must slip away to warn the model that her portrait is being drawn. Moment of suspense. Will she refuse? No. The imperturbable flower-woman indicates her entire insouciance, and continues to arrange her flowers as before, while the artist finishes his picture in peace.

But for true sketchibility (I am not inventing the word; it is in good use in the art world) there is nothing like an audience at a symphony concert. Few of them suspect that a devotee of another art than music is secreted in their midst. Their expressions are rapt; they come out of their everyday stolidity and let their feelings have full sway. Then, while no one is looking, the deed is done, the sketch is sprung, and the all unconscious music lover is caught as a fly in amber.

Once a certain young woman artist was sitting in the top balcony of a concert hall, busily sketching her neighbors near and far. In the seat next to her, a woman of ample proportions and generous sympathies was drawn as by a magnet to watch the pencil moving back and forth, as the sketch took shape. Finally, she could no longer contain herself. "May I borrow it a minute?" she whispered loudly; and passed the sketch book to a friend beside her. Nods, nudges, smiles, pointings-out, shakings of shoulders. Then back again came the sketch book to its owner with the hearty remark, "Say, kid, you've got a life all your own!" N. B.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

On the Bonus Question

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Please accept my hearty appreciation of your editorial stand on the bonus question. It seems very apparent that yours is an independent stand based on consideration of the greatest good for the greatest number. My husband is a veteran holding almost a maximum adjusted service compensation certificate, but we think that the demand for immediate payment is unwise for the country, and unsupporting on the part of the veterans.

The veterans are not the only people in the country who made sacrifices during the war. Not everyone who stayed at home made $16 a day. Some had their means of livelihood curtailed or wiped out, and the rise in costs made the war a sad experience for them.

I often think of the devoted women who spent countless hours knitting, and making bandages for the Red Cross, and doing other volunteer work for which they have never asked any form of recognition or remuneration. Most of the soldiers would have felt cheated for life if they had not been in on the big scrap. Some who could easily have avoided the draft on account of dependents went for the adventure of it. It is that spirit of adventure that makes wars so easy to put over in the first place. Let it be its own reward, and not go demanding financial reward at the expense of people who are already burdened to the point of collapse. The veterans are holding the whole population responsible for the war profits of a few, and those few can't be taxed except as all the others are taxed.

If we could realize that whatever is really good is good for all, we wouldn't desire the limited good that works evil for others and eventually for ourselves.

(Mrs.) Anne Wales
Winthrop Mass.

Defense for Cultured Cabbage

To The Christian Science Monitor:

I have read several lamentations on losing the odor of cabbage. One appeared as a Monitor editorial recently. They have all (I am reasonably sure) been written by men. I think it is about time some housekeeper, who is on closer smelling acquaintance with the cabbage, came to the rescue of the worthy men who have accomplished this noble deed.

I can well understand how a man coming from a newspaper office, a courtroom, a garage or a barber shop might well enjoy the tang of cabbage air, but a housekeeper has become too accustomed to its lingering qualities to find it refreshing.

Imagine, if the fanciful (female) faculty is equal to such a test, a housekeeper going forth to market to find an odorless cabbage. The scene is colorful, and in a noisy way, even exciting.

"Good morning, Tony," greets the housekeeper. "I am looking for one of the new odorless cabbages."

"Just one left, Mrs. But I have many, many of the old-fashioned kind. They are nice, crispy, fresh. Me, I like them much—"

"Yes, yes, Tony, I know what you are going to say. But I will take the one odorless cabbage."

"Your husband does not care for cabbage, no? He will be disappointed. Oh, well, I tell you what I tell all the other women—next week send your husband to market. Then I will sell all those old-fashioned kind."

The scene ends.

Am I not right, fellow cabbage-cookers? Then let us all clamor for the new Cornell cabbages.

And if anyone reading this knows the wife or mother of the Cornell professor who first experimented with cabbage, please extend to her our gratitude for sputtering on one of her cabbage-cooking days.

(Mrs.) Evelyn B. Robinson
Portland, Maine

The Public Defender

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Mr. Frank L. Perrin, in his editorial "The Right to a Day in Court," vigorously disagrees with my proposal to abolish the "right" of private defense in criminal cases and to substitute therefor, compulsory state defense for everyone.

He is afraid that a citizen "falsely accused," will be compelled to abide by the "indifferent judgment of a politically appointed defender." The public defender would be no more "politically appointed" than the prosecutor, the judge, or any other public official, as now selected.

The suggestion that a public defender would alone be subject to political influence or control, is wholly fanciful. Public defenders are now functioning successfully and efficiently in several states and they have not been tainted politically.

Mr. Perrin fears that public defenders would not create the same "fraternizing bond" with their clients as would exist with private lawyers, completely ignoring the fact that there is not now any "fraternizing" or other bond between pauper defendants and their assigned, uncompensated and wholly disinterested lawyers.

The "right" of one person to choose his own lawyer is not superior to the right of another person so to do. Merely because the accused is rich or crooked, gives him no greater right to his own counsel than the pauper defendant. The Constitution was not designed to favor one class as against another, especially in courts of justice. Compulsory state defense is intended to promote a real equality before the law.

Mayer C. Goldman
New York

The Wide Horizon

Canadian Gold

By Walter P. Davisson

THE largest nugget, in the long history of man's search for gold, came from Australia. It has been called the "Welcome" nugget, and it contained some 2019¾ fine ounces of gold, and was valued at precisely $40,201.

That is the type of gold discovery which dazzles the imagination and can transmute a banker into a poet along "The Trail of '98." During the past three decades, however, rock tonnage, the cyanide process, giant mechanical crushers, metallurgical formulas and electrical power, have squeezed much of the romance out of the gold mining industry. It has become simply big business invading the wilderness.

And yet, more Canadian gold was recovered last year than came from the rich gravels along the Klondike River when, for ten years, scores of thousands of miners and would-be miners rushed into Yukon Territory. The record indicates that, in the period 1896-1905, gold to the value of more than $100,000,000 (4,838,000 fine ounces) came from those placers of the Bonanza, Eldorado, Hunker, Dominion and Superior Creeks.

During 1934 no "Welcome" nugget came from the gold areas of the Dominion; but competent authorities point out that if Canada's gold production for the past twelve months were concentrated in one spot and cast into a single cube, the edge of that cubed nugget of Canadian gold would measure somewhat less than five feet! It seems to me that calculation loses none of its color by adding that the value of Canadian gold produced during 1934 totaled $102,098,000.

As a matter of economic fact, there are two "golds" which nestle very close to the business heart of Jack Canuck—the gold of the wheat, and his age-old urban brother the yellow metal. The past five depression years have been dealing with these twin golds in very different fashion. They have clipped nigh 47 per cent from the valuation of the bread grain, while the new gold price has moved forward just 67 per cent from the historic statutory levels of past years. There are solid causes, therefore, behind the fact that the mining industry, in the past few difficult years, has become a shining light across the Canadian scene.

Just 2,964,395 fine ounces of gold came from Canadian mines last year, or 11 per cent of the world output during 1934. The Federal Treasury has imposed a tax of 25 per cent of the spread between the old price and today's price for gold—applicable, for the present, only to the well-established mines, and yielding just $3.50 per fine ounce to the public purse.

Credit for the enhanced valuation on today's gold is primarily due, of course, to action taken beyond Canadian borders, in relation to the lowering of the gold content in the American dollar. Echoes of that epochal decision of the United States Government have been heard throughout not only the monetary but also the mineral world. The Dominion has a vital interest in that historic forward movement in the basic valuation for gold. It has heightened, deepened, warmed and accelerated the age-old search for the metal everywhere. It has put the energizing element of "profit" into untold millions of tons of low-grade marginal ores and areas. It has, in fact, challenged the miners of the world to try to do something which has not been done before—either in the twentieth or the fifteenth century—glut the market for gold!

During the past three years, according to the American Bureau of Metal Statistics, the world production of gold has been:

1932	24,226,000 fine ounces
1933	25,378,000 fine ounces
1934	27,126,000 fine ounces

At the old price of $20.67 per ounce, that 1934 output of the yellow metal would be valued at $560,694,000. At today's valuation it is worth $949,410,000 to its constituent national producers.

It is interesting to reflect upon the golden fact that, since the discovery of America in 1492, the world production of the metal has been recorded at 1,175,979,458 fine ounces. I find a mathematical example of the assertion as to "fact being stranger than fiction" in the information that if every last ounce of that metal were poured into a single cube, its edge would be less than forty feet!

Following are the "Big Five" in the gold production world, showing the total output of the precious metal as sourced within those national boundaries—wherever it may be today:

	Ounces
Union of So. Africa	290,606,123 (since 1883)
United States	226,104,456 (since 1847)
Australia	149,859,000 (since 1851)
Russia (U. S. S. R.)	99,758,000 (since 1741)
Canada	48,415,000 (since 1858)

Of the total output of Canadian gold since 1858 slightly more than half of those 48,415,000 fine ounces have been produced since 1923. In the light of that fact, and the further fact of the immense area of Pre-Cambrian rocks comprising the Canadian shield, extending from the Labrador coast westward almost to the mouth of the MacKenzie River—roughly 1,825,000 square miles—it can safely be asserted that Canada has not yet got into her golden stride.

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"Evening Snow on Yedo River," by Hasui

Courtesy of Yamanaka & Co.

"The Japanese Standard of Living"—Pages Eight and Nine

RELATIVE SIZES OF THE PLANETS

From the Mere Dot at the Left to the Speck on the Right, They Are Mercury, Venus, Earth and the Moon, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, and Pluto. The Sun Is Many Times Larger Than All of the Planets Rolled Into One.

From a photograph of models prepared by the Mount Wilson Observatory

Is There Life on the Planets?

Astronomers Say There May Be on Mars and Venus, but Among the Stars There Could Very Well Be a Billion Worlds Like Our Own, Belonging to Solar Systems Now Beyond Our View

By Herbert B. Nichols

A man's reach should exceed his grasp
Or, what's a heaven for?
—Robert Browning

MEN KNEW THE DISTANT STARS, walked among them in legends, imagined what star-people looked like, and dreamed of spanning unfathomable space long before Galileo built his first "optick tube" from two pieces of spectacle glass and a leaden cylinder.

Today with modern 'scopes and aircraft, imagination reaches farther and ingenuity refuses to accept 63,000 feet as the limit of soaring when a few miles farther may mean freedom to travel in space at will. The possibility of life elsewhere in the universe than on earth has always been intriguing—thrilling. Of course the stars are not occupied, for they are fiery suns, but what about the planets or "traveling stars"?

Men of adventure and broad vision are always in the lead when new worlds are discovered. They search the forgotten corners of the earth, hoping to stumble across a "Dinosaur Valley" or a "Plateau of Flying Reptiles," a living geologic past; dream of piloting planes over polar regions; put magnets, wires and iron together to produce electric power and heat; or use a bit of coal dust or its tar to build a thousand more hues than the rainbow carries.

Most prominent among modern astronomers engaged in searching out the secrets of planets was Percival Lowell, for many years "Peck's Bad Boy" of astronomy because of the radical nature of his discoveries. In particularly bad repute was his effort to find a "Trans-Neptunian planet whose orbit crosses that of Neptune." He predicted its presence mathematically, although it was not verified until, in 1930, Dr. Slipher announced that it had been found, just where Lowell predicted it would be discovered, by Clyde W. Tombaugh, a boy who had just finished high school.

On the practical mechanics of building interplanetary ships to bridge the gulf between earth and the planets, many have tried interplanetary projectiles which never have succeeded, while others look to a time when their rockets will not only bridge continents but connect with planets as well. However, the problems involved seem far beyond any accidental solution like Princess Si-ling's discovery of silk fiber when she dropped a cocoon in her cup of hot tea or Goodyear's discovery of pliable rubber.

Yet plans are seriously talked about for building huge ships to remain always in space and ply between planets. They will theoretically connect with "locals" which make short trips through planetary atmospheres. Imagine astronomers, if you can, acting as despatchers, watching the progress of an "express" from Mars so that a "local" from earth can make proper connections!

"If we could only get rid of the earth's gravitational pull," is a lament most often heard. In order to overcome this difficulty, any projectile or rocket ship must have an initial speed of at least 7 miles per second.

But as for getting rid of gravitation, no one would like that. Gravitation depends upon mass. It is most desirable to us if only to keep things in their proper places, the heaviest elements of any abundance, nickel and iron, forming the earth's core with the rock and soil floating on top. Next comes water, localized in seas, lakes, rivers, or as vapor in the air.

Dry air immediately above the surface of the earth is about 78 per cent nitrogen and 21 per cent oxygen, with other gases present in very small quantities. All are well mixed up by winds and storms. Theoretically as we approach the 50-mile mark in our journey outward we should find a region in which the atmosphere is pure hydrogen, the lightest matter known. Can you imagine what a scrambled-up mess there would be with no gravity to keep things where they belong?

Without gravitation there could be no atmosphere and hence no living things such as are visible on earth today. Mercury, which is the nearest to the sun of nine known planets, must be definitely discarded as a possible abode of living things for this reason. It is so much smaller than earth, that loose objects and gaseous molecules would be flung off into space.

Little is known about Pluto, the most distant and most recently discovered planet. Lowell Observatory believes it to be about the size of Mars and so far out in space that very little heat from the sun can reach it. It must be far colder than we can imagine. While a year on Mercury is over in 88 days, the planet taking less than three months to complete its small orbit, Pluto takes 250 years to make its circuit. That there may be one or more planets out beyond Pluto, astronomers hold to be quite likely, but systematic searching has thus far failed to produce any others.

Neptune and Uranus are considerably smaller in size than either Jupiter or Saturn, but still much larger than earth and Venus put together. In distance from the sun, Neptune is farthest removed, with Uranus, Saturn and Jupiter following in order. A most unusual fact concerning Jupiter and Saturn is their method of revolving, not as a solid body should, but more rapidly at the equator than at higher latitudes. This is held responsible for their belted appearance. The same may be true of Neptune and Uranus. Jupiter's extra rapid rotation not only flattens the planet at the poles but gives it the shortest "day" of any planet, lasting only nine hours and 55 minutes. At one time it was believed Jupiter had a fairly warm temperature, but now it is known to be at least 180 degrees below zero—a most uncomfortable climate.

Still another discovery held hopeful a few years ago concerned the clouds that hide the surface. Clouds also hide the earth's surface to observers elsewhere in the solar system. But the clouds of Jupiter have turned out to be different. Whereas ours are water vapor, those of Jupiter are largely ammonia and a smaller quantity of marsh gas—two wholly undesirable elements in which to expect to find living things. Jupiter's red spot was identified recently as a giant island of frozen ammonia, floating on a sea of liquid hydrocarbons. Saturn likewise has a poisonous atmosphere, largely of marsh gas.

If we stop our planet express at either of these junctions, and if we can by any means manage to keep warm a few minutes, it will be most desirable to carry oxygen breathing apparatus.

Another factor to think about on Jupiter or Saturn is gravity. A bag large enough to pocket Jupiter would hold 1300 earths. Such great mass means terrific gravity pull in which it would be impossible for any creature larger than a flea to move. Like a certain type of prehistoric dinosaur too heavy to lumber about on earth, we would have to take to walking and moving in the shallow seas of hydrocarbons.

And if Jupiter and Saturn are too cold, too filled with deadly gases, there is no need of buying tickets to Uranus or Neptune, for the same kind of atmosphere is present there, and also a temperature much colder.

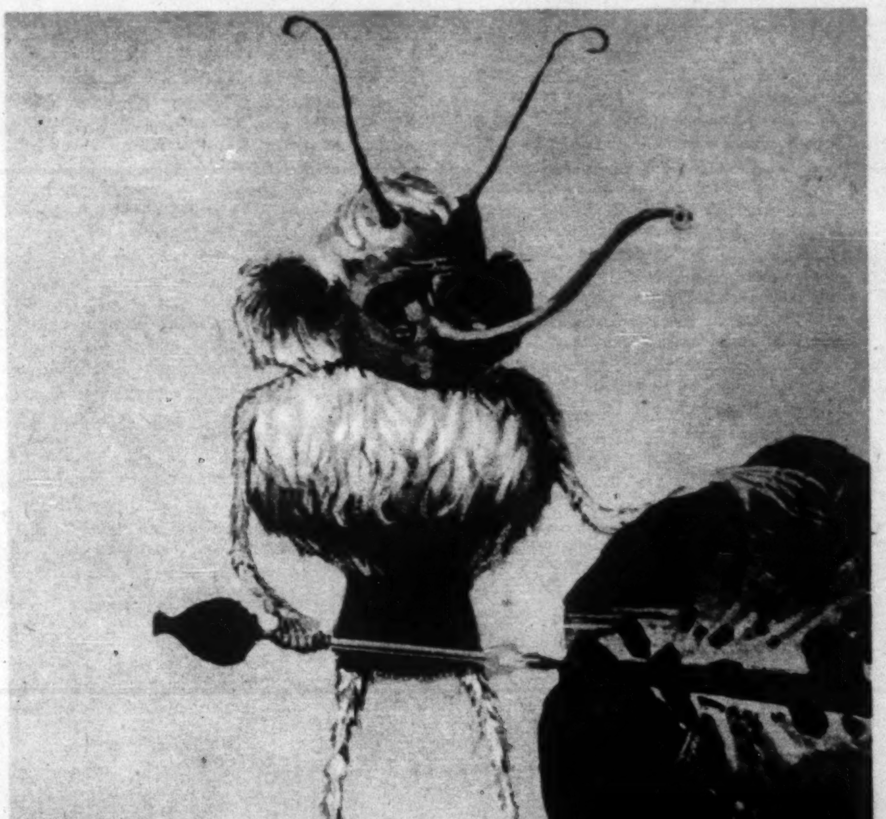
All of which leaves but two planets to investigate, Mars and Venus. Of the two, Venus is the larger and the most like our own. With a diameter only 90 miles less than the earth, the two are often referred to as "twin planets." A man weighing 200 pounds on earth would weigh approximately 170 on Venus. On Mars the scales would show much less.

Venus is believed by Dr. Henry Norris Russell to suggest what the earth may have been like in the remote past, while Mars represents what the earth will be in the remote future. The presence of oxygen in limited or abundant quantities is apparently the determining feature of the question concerning the probability of life on either Mars or Venus.

On earth the supply would have been depleted long ago were it not for the plants. These cover the surface of our planet and manufacture oxygen as a by-product. They in turn could not exist if it were not for carbon dioxide given off by animals through breathing, as well as by processes of combustion and decay. Oxygen used up in these processes is speedily returned to the atmosphere by plants.

However, there is another process which is irreversible, that of rock-weathering—the rusting or oxydizing process by which metals in the earth's surface are slowly absorbing oxygen. Goldschmidt has shown that the amount of "fossil" oxygen buried in sedimentary

(Continued on page 15)



"THE MARTIAN AT THE FORGE"

A Conception by George Bernard Shaw of How the Man From Mars, of Whom We Are Always Hearing, Might Look If He Came to Visit Us.

Courtesy of H. Gernsback

Sir James Barrie Has Made a Literary Shrine of the Little Scottish Town of Kirriemuir Where Some of His Stories Are Set

By Walter W. Cunningham

BARRIE (SIR JAMES IF YOU WILL) ONCE said, through one of his characters, that the greatest charm of London was that you could eat penny buns without people turning round to look at you. That may be one of its charms. But is it its greatest? To some its greatest charm is that you can wander on to Adelphi Terrace and rub elbows with the author of "Peter Pan" without his paying the slightest attention to you, especially if the day be mild and he is particularly caught with the charming view of the Thames which is to be had from behind the iron railing.

To see the Thames, Barrie does not need to step on to the terrace. His flat overlooks it, and he has so many windows that observers looking up from the street have been heard to remark that he must have the best view in London. Yet he lives on the edge of a great world of traffic, for the Strand is within earshot, and the gardens of Kensington, which he found interesting enough to weave into one of his most delightful tales, are only a fourpenny ride away.

There are really two Barries. The one you see losing himself in the traffic on the Strand is a jaunty little man, with a quick step, and a head not unlike that of Lloyd George. At any rate, so thought Lord Riddell and Robertson Nicoll, and they both had ample opportunity to observe him. He is modest in dress, not overcareful about his habiliments, and shy. Particularly is he shy of the press. And for good reason. The press never knew quite what to make of him. So its giants made him a target. Which probably explains his aversion for interviews.

This is the Barrie in person, the man, grown up, who presented himself in the editorial room of the Nottingham Journal in 1883 ready to begin his literary career as a leader writer at the humble salary of three guineas a week. This is the Barrie whose heart went out to London when the editor of the St. James's Gazette encouraged him with his sketches of Thrums, an editor who, no doubt, influenced him later in life to write that, if you would succeed as an author, first get an editor who believes in you. This is the Barrie of fact.

The other is the Barrie of fancy. Seldom is he out of the limelight. Either his "Dear Brutus" is entertaining adults in one end of London, or his "Peter Pan" is winning its way to the hearts of children in the other. Or if the stage be dark, the critics are certain to turn the light upon him in a speculative discussion as to whether the next play he produces will depart from the lines of "Mary Rose" or once again weave a web of mysterious fantasy.

Fiction engaged the pen of the Barrie of fancy up till the year 1902. In the period preceding that year he had produced his "Auld Licht Idylls," "A Window in Thrums," "The Little Minister," "Margaret Ogilvy," "When a Man's Single," "Sentimental Tommy," "Tommy and Grizel" and "The Little White Bird." His books had an immediate success. They found a cordial reception not only in Great Britain, but also in the United States and the Dominions overseas. The result was that a crop of imitators sprang up overnight, and for years they were known as the Kailyard School.

Those who have come to know and like "Jess" go back again and again in imagination to the little window out of which she looked for 20 years at the world as if through a telescope.

Nor do they forget easily the humor of Tammas Haggart, who contended that no humorist should be expected both to make the joke and see it. Is the Haggart who went on the platform during an election campaign to heckle the speaker, and who paused in the middle of his question to take a drink out of the speaker's tumbler, likely to disappear from the shelves of fiction?

Then what is to be said of Tommy and his friends, or of the schoolhouse in the glen, or of the "Dovecot" where the teacher was so fond of the flowers in her garden that she had a notice board erected, which said appealingly: "Persons who come to steal the fruit are requested not to walk on the flower beds."

Recent commentators on Thrums (Kirriemuir) and its people have been prone to remark that the characters which Barrie describes no longer are to be found there. To some extent this is true. The generation of which he wrote found its living in the hand loom, not in the power loom which has succeeded it. The motion picture has wedged its way in, and the old-fashioned Saturday night has gracefully taken its departure with a firm conviction that it was out of the mood of the time.

Yet the types which Barrie so charmingly depicts are still to be found on the fringes of Thrums. In one village about five miles distant from Kirriemuir I recently came across a woman of a generation gone by who preferred to cook her dinner on the old iron grate, with its crane and hobs, and in a kitchen with an earthen floor rather than on the modern stove which her children, now grown up, had so kindly installed to save her unnecessary labor.

It is some years ago that I first visited "Thrums." I had wandered through the Square and into a number of side streets in search of Barrie's birthplace. My directions came from a souvenir shop where novelties of every description, with pictures of Thrums, were to be found. The instructions were a bit vague. They exhibited a lack of interest, which was explained on reciprocal grounds—that Barrie would be liked more in Kirriemuir if he stayed more around.

But I eventually ran across a man who was sure to have the geography, if not the history, of "Kirrie" at his finger tips. He carried a sack of mail on his back, and his uniform at once revealed that he was a postman. "Can you tell me where Barrie's birthplace is?" I asked. A smile lit up his face. "I will," he answered, "after I get the sweetie out o' ma mou'." A little exercise with his jaws soon disposed of the "sweetie," and he directed me to a humble stone building, with an outhouse which was used as a wash-house, and in which Barrie performed his first plays.

To this humble spot a pilgrimage is made by hundreds of admirers every summer, and so keen is the interest in the wash-house that the man who bought it to preserve it from demolition is understood to have expressed a desire to remove it to Kensington Gardens. But it is safe to say the birthplace proves less attractive than the dwelling at the top of the brae which has come to be identified with "A Window in Thrums"—incidentally a dwelling which Barrie did not enter until long after his story had won him fame—the "bump of green round which the Brae twists," the Den, the Square, the Caddam Woods.

As for Barrie's plays, the world has rendered its judgment in their continued popularity. Yet, in the beginning, they met with a mixed reception, one friendly critic venturing to predict Barrie would never succeed as a playwright. Needless to say, he has since reversed his opinion. But, Prof. William Lyon Phelps of Yale University was moved to superlatives. He said:

"J. M. Barrie is the foremost English-speaking dramatist of our time, and his plays, taken together, make the most important contributions to the English drama since Sheridan. . . . He has the intellectual grasp of Galsworthy, the moral earnestness of Jones, the ironical mirth of Synge, the unearthly fantasy of Dunsany, the consistent logic of Ervine, the wit of Shaw, the technical excellence of Pinero."

Some of his plays, it is true, are now seldom seen on the stage, particularly his earlier efforts, but there are still audiences, keen, appreciative and plentiful for "The Little Minister," "Quality Street," "The Admirable Crichton," "Peter Pan," "What Every Woman Knows," "The Old Lady Shows Her Medals," "Dear Brutus," "Mary Rose," and "Shall We Join the Ladies?"

Barrie once said he wrote plays because the plums were there for the picking. That, of course, could only have been in jest. The stage merely gave him another outlet for his genius.

As an essayist he proved his mettle in, among other writings, "An Edinburgh Eleven," which still finds a public avid for its contents. Nor is he less happy in another unsuspected realm.

That is in the journalistic world as a teacher. The revelation has come through H. G. Wells, who has just confessed that it was Barrie who turned him on to the path of successful freelance journalism.

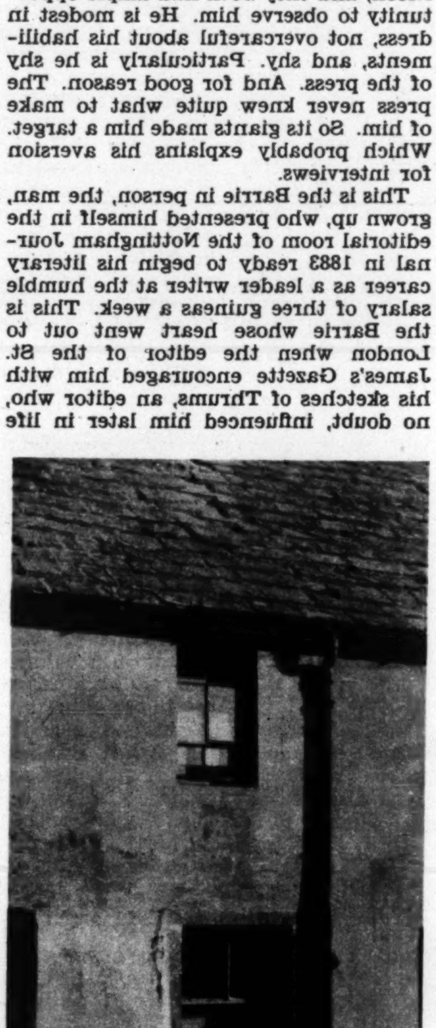
Wells for years had been seeking rare topics. The higher he shot the more often he missed the mark. Editors did not want material of that kind. So Wells learned from Barrie to lower his mark. The result was he scored at once. A passage in Barrie's "When a Man's Single" had impressed Wells. It taught him that editors did not want beginners' views on politics and reflections on art, and theories of life, for the very simple reason that their readers did not want them. "An editor tosses aside your column about evolution," he said, through one of his characters, "but is glad to have a paragraph saying you saw Herbert Spencer the day before yesterday gazing solemnly for 10 minutes in at a milliner's window."

It is too early yet to determine the place of Barrie in the literature of modern times. That much of his work will survive is conceded by many of his commentators. Critics of the drama still find his elusive pen a baffling study and in the end are generally forced to resort to the inadequate though common description of his writings as whimsical or wistful. From what source does his elusive charm spring? That is the object of the latest literary inquiry. The poems of James Hogg, the Ettrick shepherd, have been examined, and a slight hint found of a tale which resembles in some small degree the plot of "Mary Rose."

But the genius of Barrie remains. Genius may use the props of literature but the product of its thought is unassailable.

SIR JAMES M. BARRIE "Topical" Press Agency

The Author and Playwright Holiday Making in Forfarshire.



"Topical" Press Agency

"A WINDOW IN THRUMS"

Landmark in Kirriemuir, Barrie's Native Town, Which He Made Famous as "Thrums."

Compulsory Military Training for Students in American ...
Many Churches, Which Object to Instruction in 'Mass Murder,'

By Walter W. Van Kirk

Secretary of the Department of International Justice and Good Will of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America

CONSTRUCTIVE THOUGHT MARCHES WITH DESTRUCTIVE FORCE

This Relation of Opposites Might Have Been Pictured at Any One of Many Colleges or Universities.

Courtesy the San Francisco Chronicle

SHALL AMERICAN UNDERGRADUATES be required to take military drill? This question is being debated pro and con on scores of college campuses. Whether or not students shall be taught how to bear arms became a front-page issue in the public press as a result of the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court, in which it was held that regents of civil educational institutions are within the law when they require their respective students to enroll in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps. This settles the matter as far as the court is concerned. It does not settle the matter as far as the churches are concerned.

It just happened that the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America was in session at Dayton, Ohio, when the Supreme Court handed down its decision on this question. Telegrams and letters from prominent churchmen and church organizations were transmitted to the council urging that action be taken reaffirming the rights of conscience in this matter. This was done. The Federal Council recommended that Congress adopt legislation extending to conscientious objectors exemption from military training in civil educational institutions and that, pending such action, the governing bodies of the institutions in question and state legislatures adopt measures providing that all land grant colleges place military training on a voluntary basis.

Churches are aroused over this issue. Prominent church leaders repudiate the conception of a totalitarian state, in which the conscience of each and every citizen is regarded as belonging, without reservation, to the Government. They regard this exaltation of the state, with its consequent dwarfing of the significance of the individual, as thoroughly unchristian and contrary to the well-established principle of the freedom of conscience in the realm of peace and war. The churches, in their efforts to uproot the compulsory feature of the R. O. T. C., are motivated solely by the desire to render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's and unto God the things that are God's.

Scores of religious assemblies have pledged their moral support to those who for reasons of conscience refuse to participate in war or in preparations for war. The following church bodies have gone on record as being opposed to compulsory military training: Northern Baptist Convention, Church of the Brethren, Congregational and Christian Church, Disciples of Christ, Evangelical Synod of North America, General Conference of Friends, Methodist Episcopal Church, Methodist Episcopal Church, South; Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, Reformed Church in America, Reformed Presbyterian Church, American Unitarian Association, United Presbyterian Church and the Universalist Church.

The World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches has added its voice to the protest of church bodies against the military regimentation of America's undergraduates. The 1932 General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church petitioned the Government of the United States to grant to members of this communion "the same exemption from military service as has long been granted to members of the Society of Friends." The conference similarly petitioned all educational institutions which require military training "to excuse from such training any student belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church who has conscientious scruples against it."

The Presbyterian Church in the United States has instructed its board of Christian education "to take such action as may be necessary to establish the status of a Presbyterian who has conscientious objections to war as being the same as that of a member of the Society of Friends." The Disciples of Christ, the Northern Baptist Convention, and the Evangelical Synod of North America have petitioned the Government to recognize the right of conscience in the matter of military drill.

In keeping with these and similar declarations, churches all over the land are expected, in view of the Supreme Court decision, to resume their campaign to place all military training in civil educational institutions upon a strictly voluntary basis.

The factual background of the already historic decision of the United States Supreme Court regarding military training is about as follows: Two young men at the University of California at Los Angeles protested, on the ground of conscience, against being required to take a course in military drill. These undergraduates, Alonzo Reynolds Jr. and Albert Hamilton, are sons and grandsons of Methodist clergymen.

"War," said one of these boys, "is murder; justify it or not, you cannot evade the fact that war is murder on a mass production scale at the behest of a government. As a Christian, I must stand out against such an activity as war. Since the instruments of war are the military forces of a country, I have no alternative but to refuse to become a part of those forces, whether they are the R. O. T. C. or the United States Army."

Clearly, this young man and his fellow student could hardly do less than to refuse the call of the local commandant to march up and down the campus in military formation. That is what they did. And the university authorities said, in effect, "Very well, if you won't take military drill, you can get out." And Alonzo Reynolds Jr. and Albert Hamilton got out. They took their case to the California Supreme Court, where the action of the university regents was sustained, whereupon the case was carried to the United States Supreme Court.

Mr. John Beardsley, attorney for the expelled students, said, "We contend that there is a very serious abridgment of the immunities of Hamilton and Reynolds as citizens of the United States in that under a federal law they may not be, in time of peace, taken against their will into the federal military service." But the United States Supreme Court was of a different opinion.

There have been quite a number of instances in which conscientious objectors to military drill have been suspended from their respective institutions of learning for similar reasons. At the University of Maryland, Ennis Coale and Wayne Lees refused on the ground of conscience to take military drill and they were politely told by the university authorities to pack up their baggage and go home. Ennis Coale appealed to the courts. The Superior Court of Baltimore City instructed the university to reinstate Mr. Coale, the judge declaring that, "if religious conscientious objectors are excluded from their state-supported university except upon pain of relinquishing their religious beliefs and principles, then a religious test has been imposed as a condition of their enjoyment of its educational privileges." It was also held that the university's action in suspending Mr. Coale ran counter to the privileges guaranteed to native-born citizens under the Fourteenth Amendment.

The university appealed this decision and the Maryland Court of Appeals reversed the decision of the lower court. The case was taken to the United States Supreme Court, which refused to review it on the ground that no fundamental federal principle was at stake. During this litigation scores of preachers throughout Maryland got busy in Mr. Coale's behalf and the world peace commission of the Methodist Episcopal Church appealed to the clergy and laymen of this communion to give to the expelled undergraduate their moral and material assistance.

Meanwhile, at Ohio State University, wholesale dismissals were in progress. Seven students were told by President Rightmire and the trustees of this institution that they were no longer wanted. As far as these conscientious objectors were concerned, it was a case of learning the art of killing humans or going home, and the students went home. Of those expelled at Ohio State two are Presbyterians, one is a Methodist, and one a Congregationalist. Early in September of last year, the authorities of Ohio State University announced that no further exemptions from military drill would be granted to any conscientious objectors, Quakers or others.

Compulsory military training of Kansas State College students was upheld by District Judge Otis E. Hungate in Topeka early in January, 1934. He ruled against the "conscientious objections" of Raymond McMahon, holding that "the State has a right to train its youth in military matters and to have them prepared for defense of their country, whether the youth has conscientious objections or otherwise."

Student protests against military drill have been registered at many other educational institutions, including the University of New Hampshire, New York University, Penn. State, Cornell, and the University of Missouri. Not long ago 1796 students at Cornell signed a petition calling for the abolition of compulsory drill. In 1931 more than 3000 students at the University of California signed a petition calling upon the authorities to abolish compulsory drill in favor of optional courses.

In February, 1932, shortly after the Geneva Disarmament Conference was convened, the Intercollegiate Disarmament Council, on the basis of reports from seventy colleges and universities, found that 16,030 students, or 81 per cent of those voting, opposed compulsory military training, while only 3720, or 19 per cent, favored compulsory drill. On still another question it was shown that 11,704 students, or 62 per cent, favored the total abolition of military training, while only 7292, or 38 per cent, favored retaining such training in the college curricula. At about the same time the Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions, which was meeting in Buffalo, took several test votes on the R. O. T. C. Exactly 1409 delegates, or 96.8 per cent of those voting, opposed compulsory military drill, while only 47, or 3.2 per cent, favored it; 1172 delegates, or 83.7 per cent, favored dropping military drill entirely from the college curricula, while 228, or 16.3 per cent, favored its retention.

It was, therefore, no academic issue that the United States Supreme Court was called upon to decide. Open rebellion against compulsory drill was manifesting itself on scores of campuses. University presidents and R. O. T. C. officers were being hard pressed by the refusal of an ever-increasing number of students to enroll in courses of military instruction. And the Supreme Court, by a unanimous decision, has ruled that university and college authorities are acting in accordance with the law when they make military training compulsory.

What next? The court did not say that military training must be compulsory. This is important. The University of California is a land grant college. The Morrill Act of 1862 makes the inclusion of the teaching of "military tactics" obligatory upon the institutions availing themselves of the grant, but the law does not require that students be compelled to take military training. Those who are opposed to the compulsory aspects of the R. O. T. C. must now turn to state legislatures and to the regents and trustees of local educational institutions. This the churches propose to do.

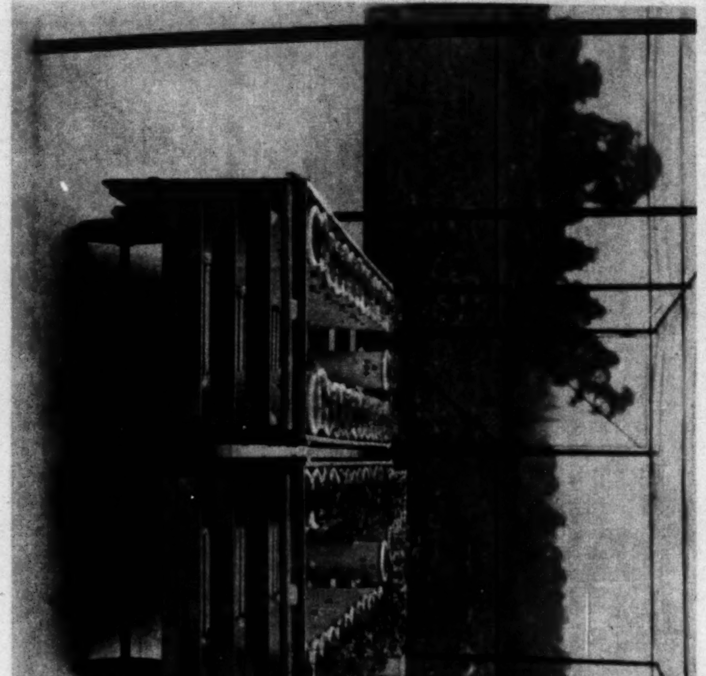
... and It Only Remains for Agriculturists to Take Advantage of the Discoveries

By John A. May

PREPARING THE GROUND

Ploughs Over the Flat Fields of Lincolnshire to Make Them Ready for the Chemist Who Will Increase Their Fertility.

Courtesy of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.



EACH A MINIATURE FARM

Courtesy of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.

(Continued on Page 8)

By Rufus Compton Maddux

are watching this source with greedy eyes. The Federal Government collects 60 per cent of the sales price as a tax on cigarettes. State taxes are lower.

So far, Congress has succeeded in defeating the national sales tax, but when budget balancing becomes necessary the revenue produced by such consumption taxes in the various states will present a most attractive picture as a source of new revenue. Twenty-three states now have sales taxes. The rates, method of collection and use differ widely. Border communities in many states having sales taxes find themselves in a very unfavorable competitive position with neighboring states having no such tax. Economic balance has been upset

TAX COMPETITION

Major State and Federal Conflicts—Each X Indicates a Conflict

State	1 Income	2 Inheritance	3 Gasoline	4 Cigars & Cigarettes	5 Beer & Liquor	6 Admissions	7 Electric Energy	8 Tax on Foreign Insur. Co's	9 Oleomargarine	10 Capital Stock	11 Miscell'ous Conflicts
Alabama	X	X	X	X		X	X				3
Arizona	X	X	X		X						
Arkansas	X	X	X	X	X						1
California	X	X	X		X				X		1
Colorado		X	X		X	X			X		
Connecticut	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		1
Delaware	X	X	X		X		X				
Florida		X	X	X					X	X	3
Georgia	X	X	X	X							
Idaho	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		1
Illinois		X	X		X	X					
Indiana	X	X	X		X	X					1
Iowa	X	X	X	X	X				X		2
Kansas	X	X	X	X		X		X			3
Kentucky		X	X		X				X		
Louisiana		X	X		X	X		X			1
Maine		X	X		X						
Maryland		X	X		X	X	X				
Massachusetts	X	X	X		X					X	2
Michigan		X	X		X	X			X		
Minnesota	X	X	X		X	X			X		
Mississippi	X	X	X	X		X	X		X		3
Missouri	X	X	X		X	X					
Montana	X	X	X		X	X			X		2
Nebraska		X	X			X			X		
Nevada			X				X				1
New Hampshire	X	X	X		X	X					
New Jersey		X	X		X	X					3
New Mexico		X	X		X						
New York	X	X	X		X	X		X		X	4
North Carolina	X	X	X		X		X		X		
North Dakota	X	X	X	X	X				X		1
Ohio	X	X	X	X	X		X				
Oklahoma	X	X	X		X		X	X	X		
Oregon	X	X	X		X		X	X	X		
Pennsylvania		X	X		X	X	X		X	X	2
Rhode Island		X	X		X						
South Carolina	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	7
South Dakota		X	X	X	X	X					
Tennessee		X	X	X	X		X				
Texas	X	X	X	X	X				X		
Utah	X	X	X	X	X				X		2
Vermont	X	X	X		X		X		X		
Virginia	X	X	X		X		X				2
Washington		X	X		X			X	X		
West Virginia	X	X	X		X	X	X	X			
Wisconsin	X	X	X		X	X		X	X		
Wyoming		X	X		X	X			X		

supply of the state, federal, and probably local government.

From the above it is clear that the existing duplication caused by these several units acting independently makes for much waste, throws our economic structure out of balance, increases overhead charges to taxation and causes thousands of unnecessary bureaus and commissions to be supported by the taxpayer. The New Deal, despite all of its shortcomings, has definitely proved that the United States is one great economic unit and that business is conducted in this country on a national and interstate basis rather than on a local basis.

The Treasury Department showed the first evidence of co-operating with state governments when federal liquor taxes

Control the Destructive Force, Even as They Would Control a Raging River

By An Old Soldier

"They Would Recognize the Threat of the Floods as a Common One. And Understanding and Co-operation Would Provide the Ability to Work in Harmony." Drawn by Dwight C. Shepler.

LISTENING TO THE FEAR-INSPIRED talk of impending war, one thing strikes me most forcibly. And that is the note of almost abject resignation in many of the articles and opinions that stress the inevitability of war. Everywhere men fearfully scan the political and national horizons for signals of Mars. A military show in one country, a naval program in another, an aerial program in still another send waves of trepidation across millions of the world's inhabitants, who shudder at the thought of what another war would do to our civilization.

Perhaps they are right. Perhaps another war, with all the horrors that could be invented by scientists and engineers, would be so much worse than the last war that civilization would collapse under the hammer strokes of the disaster.

It is good that men should face the fact that another war might well cause all the disaster and tribulation that the experts claim. But such an admission should provoke other sensations than those of mere terror and despair. If war is so horribly destructive—and anyone who knows anything about it knows that it is—then the thoughts of every individual man, woman and child should be firmly and insistently directed toward ways of maintaining peace.

Looked at in the light of common sense and reason, the world's attitude toward war is almost incomprehensible. Suppose, for instance, that the St. Lawrence River regularly burst its banks during certain seasons and wrought incalculable havoc, sweeping away cities, Canadian and American alike. What course would be followed by the two countries?

The answer is obvious. The two countries would unite to remove the menace for all time. They would plan and construct a system of dams and reservoirs that would positively control the floods. They would go back to the source of the river and correct the conditions that caused the floods.

To some it may seem that the use of such a simile for war is rather far-fetched. Left merely at that it would be. But there is a very deep and significant consideration that makes the parallel a striking one. Follow it through and it shows the whole problem of war, of the control of it and of the devastation of the floods that has wrecked nations, as a very definite parallel.

Canada and the United States would not unite in such a program simply because the river formed a boundary between the two countries. They would act because they are two countries speaking the same language, having the same ideals and mutual understanding, very close to the ideal that should exist among all nations. They would recognize the threat of the floods as a common one. And understanding and co-operation would provide the ability to work in harmony.

Were the two countries, however, bitter enemies, jealous and suspicious of each other, each desiring to see the other ruined or destroyed, there would be no common ground upon which to meet. Each one in that case would go forward with independent plans for individual safeguards. [illegible] plan and build its defenses that disaster in the other country might be made more severe.

Such plans would, of course, defeat themselves. Each country would spend infinitely more money, time and effort on such programs, while the river, [illegible] would be allowed to [illegible] burst its banks year after year [illegible] disaster.

So the parallel becomes obvious. War is such a flood, and the nations, though [illegible]

[illegible]

...in a High Standard of Culture and C...
Hardships and Privations That ...

By Barbara B...

Paul's Photos

A FRIEND IN FOR DINNER

In the Old Japanese Style, at a Home in Tokyo. All Are Seated on the Floor, and the Hostess Provides Entertainment.

Paul's Photos

FLOWERS FOR SALE

Even in the Winter This Salesman Makes His Rounds With His Choicest Offerings Carefully Balanced on Two Platforms.

ADROITLY CONVINCED THEMSELVES that their standard of living is as high as the Occidental standard, the Japanese have also managed to convince many of their international rivals. The Japanese truthfully say that the amenities of civilization are preserved much lower in the social scale in Japan than in America or Europe, that vulgarity and coarseness are comparatively unknown, that even poverty is accompanied by some dignity and politeness, that the badly-paid lower middle classes live in a kind of austere righteousness which has many compensations, and that the families better off are surrounded by conveniences, comforts and opportunities which parallel those of the upper classes everywhere.

Wages in Japan are admittedly low. The average yearly income among farming families, which constitute half the population, is about 1000 yen or approximately $280 at the current rate of exchange, some of which comes from outside activities, mainly the raising of silk worms. Although their real cost of living is less than this, the farmers are overburdened with debt and have literally been in a desperate financial plight for 1000 years.

Industrial wages are lower still, but the average yearly income per family must be equal to that in the farming class, because one third of the workers are women and one tenth children, mainly girls. For a 10-hour day Japanese men earn about 50 cents, women about 25 cents, and the children under 16 cents. This scale of wages applies to skilled labor as well as unskilled, including the crafts at which Japan excels, and probably affects at least 30 per cent of the population.

The Japanese lower middle class, composed of such men as small factory owners, small business men, teachers, and civil service employees, is in constant danger of falling back to the economic level of the lower classes. Their average income is $46 a month and their average expenditure $78, the balance between the two being accounted for, according to the Japan Year Book, by various means including debt. In 1930 the average income of civil officials was $23 a month, primary school teachers averaged $20 a month and middle school teachers $39. Among women workers those who are classed by the Japanese as salary women — including doctors, teachers, geisha — work for about $10 a month, and most of them are contributing to the support of their families. There is only a small solid bourgeoisie in Japan. An income of $100 a month is considered adequate to put a family into this class.

Japanese wage earners are affected by one unusual national custom designed to facilitate debt paying at the end of the year. Every earner counts on and receives a substantial bonus at New Year's, usually equivalent to one or more month's salary. Professors at Imperial Universities receive a bonus equal to two months' salary. A promising young business man may work for $30 a month throughout the year and then at the end of the year, if his firm has been markedly successful, receive the equivalent of his whole year's salary as a bonus. Instead of bonuses, domestic employees are given clothing.

The 100-yen-a-month ($28) income is a fair average one and it is supposed by the authorities and by most Japanese themselves to be sufficient for the normal, respectable, unpretentious Japanese family. An optimistic but on the whole accurate picture of how this would be spent by the average family of five or six is as follows: $5.50 for rent; $10 for food, $4 for clothing, the same for household incidentals, and $1 or so each for savings, amusements and contributions to the family responsibilities.

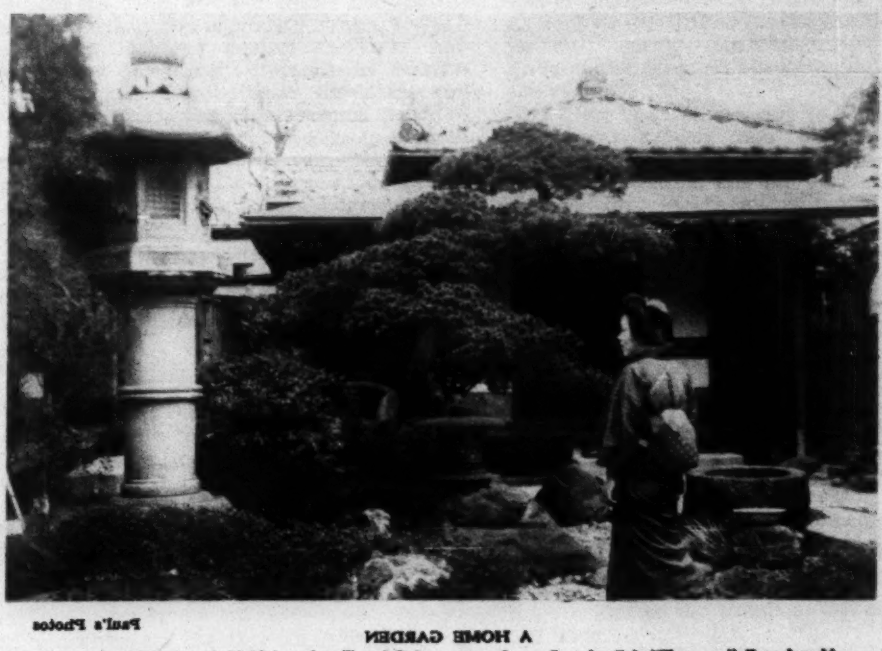
The rent will be for a small four-room house in a respectable but crowded district. It will be two-storied, semi-detached, and might possibly have a garden four feet square. It will have the regulation Japanese outhouses, very superior in type and kept clean. In Japan the numerous public baths are clean, popular and inexpensive, costing 1½ cents for adults, 1 cent for children.

The monthly food allowance of $10 for six persons sounds ridiculously small, but is explained by the fact that the ordinary Japanese family stuffs on rice, eats no meat whatsoever, and never entertains elaborately. Good rice costs only 2½ cents a pound, and the small portions of fish, vegetables, or eggs and pickles which help make three or four bowls of rice go down three times a day are also cheap. A giant radish the size of a big turnip, which is eaten at every Japanese meal, costs 2 cents fresh and 1 cent a pound pickled, while eggs, the most expensive item on the normal menu, cost 15 cents a dozen for the very best.

The most important "incidental" purchases are for heating and light—that is, charcoal and electricity, both of which are used as meagerly as possible. America's per capita consumption of electricity is 4½ times the Japanese.

Upkeep is low in Japan because there is little furniture beyond blankets and cushions, and, if they can, people usually move before their houses need drastic attention. The straw mats covering the floors should be replaced about once every four years but are often made to last for 10 years or even longer. For a medium-sized room, or six mats, replacement costs about $8. Few Japanese own telephones, for the telephone system is a government monopoly and telephones are not encouraged. A few years ago the cost of installing one was over $1000, and even now a $100 deposit is required. The single telephone of a neighborhood is generously loaned to anyone who wishes to use it.

Clothing for the ordinary family can be very inexpensive in Japan. All the schoolboys, for example, wear winter uniforms of heavy black or khaki-colored cotton which cost about $1 apiece. Thin grayish blue cotton summer uniforms cost 60 cents. Shirts are dispensed with, stockings cost 7 cents each, and geta or wooden clogs about the same. The bottom price for a woman's kimono is $1.20, and at this price they are made of unattractive cotton. Lately the rayon manufacturers have begun producing glossy, handsomely designed,



Paul's Photos

A HOME GARDEN

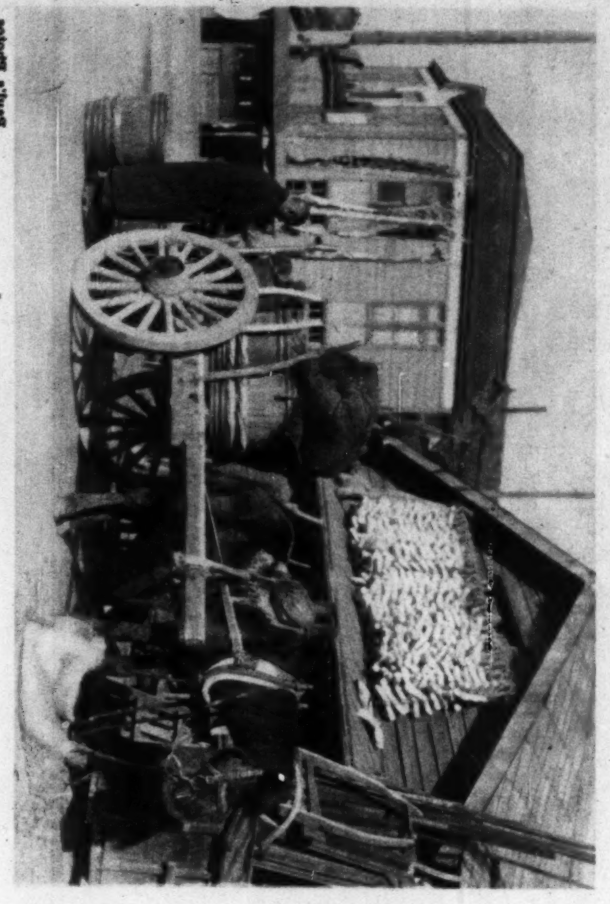
Abundant Foliage, a Tiled Roof, a Stone Lantern and Other Touches Add Variety to This Retreat.

...re and Civilization, the People Yet Endure
...s That Handicap the Entire Race

Barbara B. Paine

Paul's Photos

A WOMAN FISH VENDOR



Paul's Photos

RADISHES FOR ALL

Paul's Photos

OVER THE HIBACHI

As far as education is concerned, [illegible]

[illegible]

and dental care are forgone as long as possible, although the costs are reasonable.

Every Japanese family spends a little money from time to time on amusements or pleasure. [illegible]

everybody in Japan possesses the rudiments of culture. Primary education is the best in the world in spite of the exceptional language difficulties. It is compulsory and free, and has an attendance of 99 per cent perfect. Secondary education is free but necessitates a loss of income to families, as a potential wage earner is still not self-supporting. Only the universities require tuition. At most of them the tuition is $33 a year, and board and room for a student comes to only $10 or $15 a month. In spite of this very reasonable cost and in spite of the passion for learning felt by the Japanese, only a very occasional student can earn his way through the university.

One or two servants are sure to be employed by a $100-a-month family. Their wages depend on their exact relationship to the family and various unpredictable factors. The actual monthly average wage among female domestics is $3 but many of them receive $5. Although they have no regular holidays and get up at 5 o'clock every morning, they are treated as real members of the family and included in excursions and celebrations. An excellent trained nurse may earn $15 a month.

This Japanese family would also spend something on the amenities of life. In Japan, cut flowers are considered a necessity, and even the poorest household would afford them most of the time. They are rarely bought at the florist's, [illegible]

Not only would a well-to-do family [illegible]

have all the flowers it wanted (three cents will buy a large bunch of chrysanthemums, for example), but they would have a small ornamental garden attended by the neighborhood gardener. It is fashionable to decorate the garden from time to time, and for a dollar each you can buy an attractive plum tree, camellia bush, or grove of bamboo.

Various members of the family will go to the theater several times a year, as well as the movies constantly, although even in Japan the theater is expensive. The best seats cost $2.50, and you must have dinner in one of the theater restaurants. The daughters will have lessons in koto playing, [illegible] flower arrangement at $2 a month [illegible]

[illegible]

(Continued on Page 17)

However Far the Gentle Novelist May Journey, However She May

She Never Seems Far in Her Thoughts From What She Calls Home

By Janet Mabie

SHEILA KAYE-SMITH AND HER HUSBAND, MR. T. PENROSE FRY, IN THEIR SUSSEX HOME

THE THING YOU THINK SOONEST and most clearly, about Sheila Kaye-Smith, is that it is well enough for her to essay a first visit to the States—including bits of New England, and the Carolinas, and Georgia, and Wisconsin—but that, for all that, she will feel very safe, and somehow herself again, the night she gets back to Sussex, to the valley of the River Tillingham, and to the bluestone house overlooking it in which she lives with her husband, Penrose Fry, and the blue Persian cat named Johnny.

It is not that she talks about the noise and the excitement and the monstrous buildings, or asks a great many questions about things that are strange to her. You just get an impression that it is all interesting, but she will be glad to get home. You get it from a preternatural quietude, the kind which is sometimes found in a child, away at school for the first time; and a certain subtle, withdrawn look having the quality of breath that is bated; and a total absence of gestures in conversation, as in a person who could be saying to herself, ". . . the thoughts by England given; her sights and sounds; dreams happy as her day; and laughter, learnt of friends; and gentleness, in hearts at peace; under an English heaven. . . ."

Perhaps to understand it, you must have something to contrast it with. We are more accustomed to visitors from other countries who are articulate about the moment, and the things they are seeing. Well, I saw André Maurois in a stone house in Princeton that he had taken possession of only two or three hours earlier. He sat in a chair that belonged to a stranger, and the pictures and books and rugs were all strange to him; the servants his wife had engaged moved expertly about but he had never seen them before; baker's boys, milkmen, postmen, were coming and going, all strangers—but you would have thought Maurois had lived there forever. He talked about the peculiarities of American university students, and compulsory chapel, and the marvelous use of screens for scenery in a badly written play, and the way Bach sounds played on a carillon, and you would never have imagined he even had a native Elbeuf to run off from, because he did not wish to be a manufacturer of silk, or an adopted Paris either, but that his roots were way down, in Princeton. Having come to the States he was, for as many minutes as he would stay, strictly of it.

Not Sheila Kaye-Smith. Not all the steamship tickets nor houses nor postmen in the world can really dislodge her from Sussex, I think. It is more than that she was born in Sussex and had never crossed the Atlantic before; more, even, than that she has always lived in Sussex. Something which bears out what Hugh Walpole once said, that she has created little worlds, in which towns, streams, roads, hills, farms, ancient houses and people have a cosmic life of their own, related to other worlds in a sort of way, but colored uniquely in their own color. Having created these little worlds, she lives in them herself, and they stand in the way of her becoming, even for the moment, a part of places she visits, taking on that calm which is the easy adaptation to environment.

She is not used to being interviewed, and to her of all people, who has such a talent for richness and thoroughness in writing, it should seem immediately the paltry and emaciated journalistic device it is. She does not "light up well" for purposes of an interview, and you respect her because she doesn't. The people who have the most to them very seldom do. Added to her temperamental inability to spread herself before the eyes of an itinerant questioner, as a cunning merchant spills filigree gewgaws where they will strike light into the eyes of a loitering tourist, she is shy. If her husband had not been present, I doubt if she would have spoken three dozen words.

She sat, dressed in some sort of soft, wooly green, in the corner of a plum green sofa, high up in the Plaza Hotel; she showed a certain quiet enthusiasm because she had traveled to New England and back in the midst of a blizzard. They don't have blizzards in the valley of the River Tillingham, and she was nonplused, in a quiet way; seeing all that snow surprised her. When she came out of the Plantations Club in Providence, stepping with satin slippers into deep snow, the snow was dry and her feet did not get wet. How could that be, that the ground was covered with snow, yet one did not get one's feet wet? If they had snow in England, one got wet along with it. But this dry snow; ah well; one heard too that in Quebec it could be 50 below zero, and not as cold as 5 above in Boston.

Well, she had talked about the difference between the home outlook of the British woman, and of the American woman. That was a rather strange thing; she had really wanted to talk about certain women writers of the twentieth century who had branched off from tradition and established a new writing vein of their own. Very own. Fresh. Individual. Virginia Wolff was one of them. But, to her surprise, her lecture manager had told her that American audiences were tired of hearing writers roll each other's logs, and that it was a better thing to speak about viewpoints and trends and philosophies of life these days; and safer, too; and so she was speaking a little about the extent to which, in England, the home is woman's first and last endeavor and how, if she takes to business, she is hard put to it to maintain that ancient regime which appoints the entire morning for domestic engineering, the entire afternoon for home-staying receptivity to occasional callers, and the whole evening to ministering to the wants and foibles of the lord and master, awearied of his day at office or manufactory.

But the American woman? Bounded on the one side by innumerable labor saving devices, and on the other by a dazzling impassivity with respect to the way the lord and master thinks he feels, when he gets home, she is in a very different position. Which position Miss Kaye-Smith does not altogether approve to be sure, though neither does she wholly approve of certain slavish implications in the English attitude. But you gather that Miss Kaye-Smith finds lecturing on such a topic a species of vacation monkeyshines and herself as primarily, first, last and always, a writer, better equipped to put people down on paper as they act and think in a given situation than to stand up before an audience and discourse academically on the manifestations, real or imagined, of an alleged species.

Not long before she took ship her latest novel was published by Harpers. Her father was Edward Kaye-Smith, a member of the Royal College of Surgeons. She was a child in Sussex, and Sussex was always as fair as it is now to see. A strip of land, a mere 78 miles long and not in any place more than 28 miles wide, heavily wooded in places, it holds the damp green of spreading marsh lands, and rolling downs, and fertile farm lands which run clear to chalk cliffs that drop their pallid feet into the English Channel.

There is a lot in the air of a place where Saxons drove out the Roman invaders in 477 A. D. and established a kingdom of their own. . . . And in soil which William the Conqueror caught up in his hands when he landed on the great invasion. Beacons burned high on the cliff for the Spanish Armada. . . . And the soil claimed all the strange and ill-assorted elements that gravitated to her, and wedded them to herself so that they would never want to leave again.

Farming and sheep raising became their life, keeping them simpler in thought and emotion than their brothers to the north, immersed in the maelstrom of industrialism. Time paused in Sussex, almost stopped; and quiet and contentment fell on the quaint villages builded of old rose-red brick and tile and a spell began to weave, that was primitive and mysterious, and it became the magic of Sussex, and in time the magic of Sussex communicated itself to Sheila Kaye-Smith and she began to set things down on paper, and what Hardy and Galsworthy and Hewlett did for the rural folk of Dorset and Devon and Wilts, to make them real to the outer world, she began to do for the farming folk of Sussex.

Well, she sat in the corner of the couch, and she spoke of this and that. Her husband, sometime rector of St. Leonard's-on-Sea Parish, has laid aside the exactions of ecclesiastical life, and when he and Miss Kaye-Smith were married, the bluestone house, with its diamond-paned windows, and its little private chapel, and its one mulberry tree and its one quince tree, all became the heart of contentment in a little world made up of 116 acres of woodland and farm country, where sheep graze almost up to the doors, and blue gray mists veil the soft and gentle English scenery. He settled down to managing the farm and she to continuing her writing.

She published her first novel in 1908. Her first short story in 1905. She was working on some new short stories now, with children for characters, a continuation of the idea which was in "Summer Holiday." Her short stories were not familiar in the United States? No, she knew that and it puzzled her. She could sell every short story she wrote, at home in England, but no magazine in the States would touch one. Her agent said they were "too British" and said she must set about developing one style of writing for a British public, and another for an American. That surprised her a good deal, and she could not see how to do it.

How did she work? Well, before she set down anything, she knew what it was all to be. Then she just set it down. She hardly ever changed anything, once it was done. As anyone who has ever tried to write the English language knows, this is an extremely enviable thing to be able to do, but the abstraction of her tone, as she spoke of writing methods, was proof enough that it is possible to be capable of great excellence without in the least knowing how it comes about, or being able to explain the mechanics.

The house on the Northiam countryside of Sussex? Yes, it was called Doucegrove. Why Doucegrove? Well, a mighty adventurer named Douce came to the shores of England in the wake of the Conquest. At this grove in Sussex, where the bluestone house now is, he built an oast house. What is an oast house? It is a cylindrical building, with a conical cap to it, all painted white, built to dry hops in. And so when Mr. Fry and Miss Kaye-Smith decided to have a house of their own in Sussex, they chose the site of this oast house, rebuilt it—that is, put rooms in it—and added a wing and some other useful bits of enlargement, and called the whole Doucegrove.

What, of all her books, had she liked best?

"Green-Apple Harvest."

Not "Shepherds in Sackcloth"?

No, and how did it happen that an American had preferred that, since her publishers had said, often and often, that there was no equivalent of such a situation in the United States, and that only Britons could be interested in such a dilemma as it dealt with? Well, for one American reader, they were wrong, and "Shepherds in Sackcloth" remained first choice.

"Joanna Godden"? Well, the readers of the world are pretty well agreed on "Joanna Godden." But probably the best job, from a technical standpoint, was "The End of the House of Alard."

And she was going out to dinner, and it was close on 7 o'clock, and it was too bad, because it was pleasant, sitting there in the quiet room, talking about nothing very serious, but snatches of this and that. Would it be warm in Charleston? And was it true that there was an exceptionally lively interest in literary matters in Madison, Wis.? And would it snow some more?

Imagine, snow piled as high as a man in the roads!

Francis I, the First Gentleman of France, by Francis Hackett. N. Y.: Doubleday, Doran. $3.

Interest in Francis I depends largely on interest in the Renaissance, of which Francis commonly figures as the most typical French personage. There are those who find most men of the Renaissance perpetual adolescents (of these Francis certainly was one) and therefore lacking in depth and variety. There are others for whom the Renaissance was the last and greatest age of heroes, the supreme day of adventure, color, gusto, the rosy dawn after the long night of the Middle Ages, and a number of other exciting things which do not disdain the support of rhetoric.

For the lovers of the Renaissance, Mr. Hackett brings a welcome gift. Let it be said at once that the author thinks this book better than his "Henry VIII" and that in many ways he is right. It is a subtler book, a more provocative book, with more ideas and fewer scandals. But it is not, partly because of these qualities, so easy a book to read.

Mr. Hackett is frankly a romantic biographer. He does not hesitate to place his figures in moonlit gardens or in Italian villas and think out loud for them. This method (which cannot of course be exactly "documented") irritates the literal-minded, the scientifically disposed. Few professional historians would dare use it, which is rather a pity. For, as the speeches of Thucydides show, this sort of reconstructed inner reality can have a high degree of objective truth. Mr. Hackett, indeed, is no Thucydides. He descends rather through Carlyle, Michelet and, remotely, Strachey. In this book his rhetoric has perhaps been sharpened to too fine a point. Horses caracole, jewels flash blindingly, and young men ride out to joust with death. Too much is woven into the pattern, too many men and women crowd the scene, until the reader loses the pattern, fails to discern leading characters from supernumeraries. Much depends on getting used to Mr. Hackett's very personal style, and for readers of "Henry VIII" this will not be difficult.

Mr. Hackett's broader view of Francis and his times is wholly in accord with the best authority. Francis appears as an athletic, sensual, energetic young man, his mind and indeed his whole personality very much under the influence of his mother Louise of Savoy and his elder sister Marguerite of Navarre, heir to the throne of a nation just emerging into union out of feudal sectionalism, and at the height of its young strength in men and material resources. Francis squandered both in a series of wars which he conducted as if they were medieval tournaments. His failure was a failure to grow up, above all a failure to grow wise. He had all the picturesque traits we love to associate with the Renaissance—daring, love of art, generosity, sense of drama, ruthlessness, egoism, love of novelty—but he lacked the intelligence, the willingness to make scientific experiment, for which we owe the Renaissance at least as much as for its livelier gifts. France grew up more quickly than her king. The perpetual adolescent nearly wrecked a modern state. Mr. Hackett sees all this, but most of it he forgives. This book is no attack on Francis, no attempt at "de-bunking," and the Francis left in the reader's mind is a rather pathetic figure, like an athlete grown old.

CRANE BRINTON

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of The Christian Science Monitor.

FRANCIS HACKETT: A SELF-PORTRAIT

Hebraic and Yiddish Music

Music of the Ghetto and the Bible, by Lazare Saminsky. New York: Bloch Publishing Co. $2.50.

The title of Mr. Saminsky's book is admirably chosen; it indicates clearly the two main divisions of Jewish music, the Hebraic of the Bible and the Yiddish of the cosmopolitan Diaspora. Lazare Saminsky is a *rara avis* among musicians; at home in a half a dozen cultures, conversant with as many tongues, he draws liberally on his erudition to present a comprehensive account of the destinies of Hebrew-Yiddish music through the centuries. In a few bitter words, he denounces "the mental agility, the calamitous gift of alert self-adaptation to a new cultural quarter" which has resulted in the creation of a "Judaic" idiom, born in the Ghetto and "distilled from domestic melody picked on the highways east of Suez and north of the Gibraltar and of the Bosphorus."

Yet this selfsame "calamitous gift" of assimilation has enabled the Jew to rise from the Ghetto to a position of cultural power. Mr. Saminsky himself is a victim of this universality. Not only is he nationally a product of two cultures, Russian and Hebraic, but he has also identified himself with the cause of American music. Yet his threefold allegiance does not prevent him from writing poignant music for the service of the Temple.

The opening chapter of "Music of the Ghetto and the Bible" treats of the "song of Zion in exile," which is the musical expression of the Jewish composer abroad. "The Jewish creative musician is not always aware of his tragedy," yet he is a "dolorous figure," a "pseudo-national mouthpiece" of an alien people. "Schönberg does not sound German, Mahler Czechoslovak, Tansman Polish, Ernest Bloch and Louis Grünberg American in quite the same way as do men of historical and traditional German, Czechoslovak, Polish and American stock." Thus, Mr. Saminsky postulates the supremacy of racial countenance.

Less controversial and more informative are Mr. Saminsky's chapters on Hebrew music in the past and in the present, the music at the Synagogue and finally, the Biblical melos. Musical illustrations, from the Yemenite, Babylonian, Russian and other traditional sources are supplemented by little-known melodies of Georgian Jews, collected by Mr. Saminsky during his sojourn in the Caucasus. As a member of Baron de Guinsbourg's ethnological expedition, Mr. Saminsky traveled widely in the East, and had the opportunity of collecting and recording melodies of Hebrew chant at their birthplace. The results of his research, presented in the light of Mr. Saminsky's musical and intellectual culture, give the reader a comprehensive outline of Jewish music, in all its homely and religious aspects.

NICOLAS SLONIMSKY

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Czech Pioneers of the Southwest, by Estelle Hudson in collaboration with Henry R. Maresh. Dallas: Southwest Press, Inc. $3.

This book is not nearly so ambitious as its title indicates, for it is limited to the Czechs of Texas. They number at most 500,000, or 10 per cent of the state's population, but their sturdiness and their racial solidarity give them a political and social influence out of all proportion to their numbers. The first wave of immigration, inspired no doubt by the European liberalism which flowered about 1848, came between 1850 and 1861, was largely from Moravia, and was predominantly Protestant; the second wave, beginning a few years after the Civil War, was in great part from old Bohemia and mainly Roman Catholic.

Aside from introductory chapters on Czechoslovak and Texas history, the book consists chiefly of stories of individuals and their families. Even the accounts of communities and cities chiefly Czech in population, of patriotic and benevolent societies, discussions of religious questions, of the Czech language in schools and of the contributions of Texas-Czechs to art and music are given in terms of individual experience. These stories are much alike; usually the settlers were lured to the new country by letters from friends and relatives who had preceded them. They made the crossing in miserable sailing vessels, spending from six weeks to three months in passage. They landed at Galveston, and went inland a short distance by ox wagon, settling usually on the coastal plain or in the interior river valleys, where there was timber for house logs and fence rails. Not yet had the invention of barbed wire—the central fact in Texas history—made available for cultivation the great black land belt of the plains. They passed the first few years in the relentless struggle common to all pioneering; with homesickness, raw land, poverty, inadequate farming equipment, and the culture of corn and cotton, of which they knew nothing. But they were generally industrious, adaptable and courageous. Within a few years they began to prosper, and today their settlements are orderly, substantial and thriving.

The second and third generations are active not only in agriculture and industry, but in politics and the liberal professions. Their racial pride has forced the adoption of the Czech language in the public schools, in many of which it satisfies the foreign language requirements, and the formation of a flourishing department of Slavic languages in the State University. Texas also supports half a dozen Czech newspapers.

The book is valuable for its information; a little condensation and a more careful organization would have made it far more effective.

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A
the endorsement of the Book-of-the-Month Club, whose choice it is for their subscribers, it would be perhaps fair to begin a notice of it with a frank admission of the reviewer's prejudice against biographical fiction or fictionized biography as a hybrid form in which the novelist is inhibited by the facts from free play of his imagination and the biographer is tempted to go further than the facts warrant in analyzing the motives and impulses of his protagonist.

In the case of a great figure of the past like Cervantes, about whom so little (apart from his writings) definitely is known, the temptation to fill in the gaps in our knowledge is irresistible, indeed simply must not be avoided if anything like a continuous narrative is to be composed. But the reader, unless he is completely indifferent to historical truth and seeks entertainment only, finds himself wondering . where biography leaves off and fiction begins, and unless he is a special student of the subject he will be tempted to resort constantly to the textbooks and other customary sources of information. A biography should relieve us of the necessity of turning to the works of reference; and the enjoyment of the novel-reader is sadly hampered if he must consult them.

In the case of Mr. Frank's book the confusion is increased because for some episodes he has made use, apparently, of passages in Cervantes's own fiction, reading into them autobiographical significance which they probably but not certainly possess. For certain events in his

count the sixteenth-century narratives of the Battle of Lepanto (of which we have moreover contemporary paintings); and Mr. Frank tells very vividly the tale of that tremendous day which bore such scanty fruit for Christendom. Again, not Cervantes only but innumerable Europeans who had been held in captivity in the Barbary States published narratives of their harrowing experiences; and this material Mr. Frank has used to good purpose. Similarly vivid are the descriptions of Philip II's squalid capital, Madrid, and of the contrasting glories of Renaissance Rome. The background of the disintegrating Spain of the later years of Philip II is admirably built up; and against this background Mr. Frank sets Miguel de Cervantes together with a crowd of lesser figures.

"Don Quixote" is known to everybody; the adjective derived from the character of Cervantes's hero is of such familiarity that it is not necessary to spell it with a capital letter. It does not follow that Cervantes was himself quixotic. Yet this is the assumption made by Mr. Frank in his analysis of his protagonist. Perhaps it is a valid one; but it is dangerous, in scholarship if not in fiction, to identify an author with any child of his imagination. There may have been (it may be plausibly argued) something of Sancho in Cervantes, something of the curate whose grim story beguiles the tedium of the Don's night at the inn, something of any one of a score of characters not only in "Don Quixote" but in the "Exemplary Novels." On the whole, however, Mr. Frank has created a figure who at least seems to be authentic, whose thoughts and actions are in keeping when once certain initial assumptions have been granted. Our most serious doubts arise in the case of some episodes (the love affair with the widow of Lucca is the most startling) for which, so far as the present reviewer knows, there is no slightest foundation in fact.

In sum, this is an interesting, swiftly-moving story conveying an impressive picture of a tumultuous by-gone epoch and a scarcely less impressive, though more doubt-provoking, picture of one of the greatest men of that epoch. For those who like their biography heavily coated with fiction and their novels slightly stiffened with biography this should prove a source of combined instruction and entertainment.

SAMUEL C. CHEW

T
Mr. Murry is not everybody's man. One imagines the more devout disciples scrupulously treading from word to word "as by stepping stones of their dead selves" to the "higher things" indicated by Mr. Murry; and one pictures those who love literary scandals, skipping the agonies and apologia inevitable to unrestrained subjective biography, in search of further "low-down" on the Lawrences, Katherine Mansfield and all that group whose worried religion of personal relationships led them to live their private lives in public.

This extreme romanticism became a spiritual sensationalism—see the strange Dostoevsky phase in the early twenties—and, finally, sound and fury signifying nothing. In Lawrence the gold is mixed with an hysterical dross; in Mr. Murry a useful, critical talent has been stained with the histrionic and pretentious. Only Katherine Mansfield, cherishing her small, biting talent, seems to have had a suspicion that she was out of her depth.

But putting these controversies aside there is an aspect of "Between Two Worlds" which is worth thinking about. Although Mr. Murry has always tended to run about crying, "I have been saved," he is one of those critics who are good weathercocks for current tendency. Intensely self-centered, isolated and instinctively preserving his isolation by acting a part, he is an exaggeration of a new English type and the embodiment of a new social dilemma. Like hundreds of thousands of Englishmen who have sprung from the lower middle class which found its way to power after the Education Act of the nineteenth century, he is, in Matthew Arnold's words:

> Wandering between two worlds, one dead,
> The other powerless to be born. . . .

Having lost the "backs to the wall" security of the working class from which their forebears emerged, and not at home in the caste security and tradition of the upper classes—though having considerably more vitality—such people, like Mr. Murry, are socially, intellectually and spiritually homeless. This he expounds with conviction; what he does not show is that irrational, romantic mysticism in thought and the bathos of Fascism or sentimental Communism in politics become the lines of least resistance. It may take another generation to find a way out.

Mr. Murry's life story is an interesting psychological illustration of this theme and the earlier part of the book is very good indeed. He has, of course, the habit of escaping into dubious absolutes—"She was Life to me"—which give a feeling of unconscious insincerity even at the

of his childhood and his school days, he is stimulating and often delightful. His picture of a simple farming family in the Cotswolds, where he had gone from Oxford to read for a crucial examination, is excellent. He forgets his oppressive soul in an unselfed observation of other people. This, the least explanatory part of his book, is the most profound. His pretentiousness and obscurity are the intellectual counterparts of the snobbery to which he so wretchedly confesses. The present book brings

usually given credit for—we may hope for a return to objectivity. In that there is a real giving of the self to others which is far more satisfying to the writer who is writing to clear his own mind than is cathartic stuff. The cathartic writer empties himself only to discover the miserable truth of the fact that nature abhors a vacuum and fills the creature up again. It required courage to write this book, but a great deal of the actor has gone into it, too.

V. S. PRITCHETT

Poachers and Seal Hunters

The Poacher, by H. E. Bates. London: Jonathan Cape. 7s. 6d. New York: Macmillan. $2.50.
The Seals, by Monk Gibbon. London: Cape. 7s. 6d.

SMOOTH AND BEAUTIFUL PROSE is the distinguishing feature of Mr. Bates's new book. I use the word "book" rather than

H. E. BATES

"novel" because I believe Mr. Bates is not really a novelist. He can evoke the country scene superbly; the description of Luke, the Poacher's son, standing in the rain by a flooded river, instinctively looking for fish, but aware of the keeper lurking behind a hawthorn bush, sets the rhythm and sentiment for the rest of the tale.

⁂

That is the first of a series of scenes—they are scarcely even episodes—of which the book is made up. Through these scenes are communicated the feeling and being of the pure countryside. There is no earthy, growth-of-the-soil element. Spring blossoms delicately, the young corn miraculously appears, summer brings its warm meadows of hay, winter a dark silence and snow. The bare trees are full of stars, the country is deserted and the air is quiet. There are wild creatures, rabbits and birds, and there are the farm-yard hens, sheep, pigs and horses, but they are less entities than parts of a poetic pattern.

There is poverty, there are tragic happenings, and there is the thin, wavering line of country lives, but none of these things is colored by passion. It is the background, foreground and middle-distance to his characters in which Mr. Bates delights, the turn of the seasons and the external events forced on the characters by nature. There are few emotions. The Poacher's two aristocratic gypsy sisters, who appear briefly at the beginning and who suggest vivid promise, reappear only when time and circumstance have dulled and coarsened them. The pattern is, I think, all-important, and it has the cold beauty of a starlit night in winter rather than the warm, emotional development one expects to find in a novel.

⁂

Poverty follows hard on Luke's efforts to subdue the land. Married to a characterless wife, who took kindly to the new ideas brought by increasing industry and education, he found that suburban respectability and the poaching instinct were poor companions. As an old man Luke was solitary and an exile from his home.

Mr. Monk Gibbon has received high praise from "AE"—the letter is on the dust cover of "The Seals"—for the distinction of his prose. The ease of his writing, his imagery and choice of subject, suggest superficially a comparison with the work of H. E. Bates. He writes in a poetic strain and he achieves some good descriptions of coastal scenery in northwest Ireland. Unlike Mr. Bates, he has telescoped the time element, he introduces the country gentleman admirably, and he fails to present with any conviction the peasants and sailors of the neighborhood. Woven into the narrative are the threads of his private philosophical and mystical beliefs. Readers who do not ask for their descriptive passages neat may enjoy this. Others who would prefer to read about the grace and the supple skill of those inquisitive, melancholy and delightful creatures, the seals, without having to follow the unraveling of Mr. Monk Gibbon's mental knitting, easily may be provoked.

Mr. Monk Gibbon makes a sentimental appeal to his readers by describing a group of seals: they might have been "fellow souls brooding on the mystery of infinity. Or rather it is not infinity but life, birth, death and their common mystery that they meditate on; all the sadness and significance of life with ephemeral joy of warm summer days and equally ephemeral pain of icy blasts and lashed rocks in winter."

I think this early appeal to sentimentality is what makes his later descriptions of seal hunting so shocking. To make animals appear human and then to destroy them either for sport or necessity is harrowing. To destroy them may be necessary for the purpose of preserving fish; to write about such destruction may be the work of the artist; to sentimentalize introduces an entirely false note.

E. M. V.

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Japanese . .

(Continued from Page 9)

PREPARING A MEAL

Over Editor's Desk

Today's Contributors . . .

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in Daily Living

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INTRODUCTORY JAR . . . 5c

a large rock. He stood tall and unafraid in the light of the full moon. Cocking his pointed ears first one way then the other, he raised his long nose and sniffed the pungent sage-filled air. Hearing and seeing no danger, he walked silently in and out of the shadows.

Our breath came in gasps of excitement!

We sat in our darkened living room before a large plate-glass window which extends from ceiling to floor, and gives us an uninterrupted view of the deep canyon below, and the mountains beyond. Soft rays of the full moon played hide-and-go-

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We stopped our excited whispers. We held our breath.

Two rounded ears were slowly appearing over the opposite side of the rock wall. A wide head with a black mask over two questioning eyes followed the ears and took in everything. A gray and black body pulled itself up after the ears and masked eyes. A great big raccoon stood on top of the wall. Raising himself on his hind feet, he stood almost erect. With his two front paws dropped down in front of his light stomach, our new visitor sniffed the air. Satisfied that no danger was near, he very gradually eased his body down on all four feet. Quietly he shuffled on over our side of the wall. His gray fur coat, sprinkled with black, glistened in the moonlight.

No sooner had the 'coon touched the ground, when a big black skunk with two white stripes down his back, ambled out of a dark hole in the wall, almost under the 'coon's nose. Too late, the skunk found his mistake! A raised front foot and the smack of a firm paw sent the skunk tumbling into the bushes, too surprised even to "spray." The 'coon nosed around and about as though nothing had happened. Unconcernedly, he turned and climbed back up on the wall. The skunk was there waiting, ready to inflict a just punishment. For a split second, two angry shoe-button eyes stared into two masked eyes. The skunk pounded the rock, warning the offender not to come any nearer. For a full minute the 'coon stood still and watched the skunk. He was proud of what he had done; but not wanting to take a second chance of ruining his sleek fur coat, he shuffled away into his friendly darkness.

The next night we placed a quart or more of breads, meats, and scraps left from our table, on a large flat rock which extends out from the wall nearest our big window. We hoped we could tempt these wild animals to eat the food and in time, to become our friends as well as friends with each other.

Night after night, small wild animals came cautiously out of hiding, grabbed a mouthful of food and scampered back into the darkness to investigate their find.

Each night the moon rose later and later. Soon the nights were as black as ink. The food was placed on the rock, but we couldn't see any animals. We knew they came, for every morning the food was all gone.

One dark night a lighted floor lamp was set in front of the big window. The light shone through the glass and cast a glow in the yard about the feeding rock. We suspected that bright beady eyes cautiously peered into the lighted room. Down on the floor we sat, still and cramped, and peered back at those unseen suspicious eyes. We waited. They waited. Next morning the rock was licked clean. Every night the lighted floor lamp was now set before the big window, the last one to bed turned the light out. Although we watched many nights until the wee small hours, we saw no animal. But in the morning the rock was bare.

Our timid guests didn't like the man-made light; but the light continued to burn. Months passed before these wild creatures' hunger overcame their fear. Night after night we watched them timidly snatch a bite of food; night after night we saw their fear disappear. No harm had come to any one of them; no sudden or loud noises had disturbed their peaceful habitat. This strange food was theirs for the taking.

Later on, we fastened a permanent flood-light with a thick green shade around it, on the outside of the big window. The thick shade keeps the light from shining into the room. Darkness once more hid us from questioning eyes. A big black skunk was the first animal to saunter into the new light which was a bit brighter than the soft glow of the floor lamp. He ambled over to the feeding rock, climbed up the few inches, stood in the middle of the food and ate and ate until his sides stuck out. The other animals peeked from their hiding. Seeing no harm come to the skunk, they came warily into the light and made several attempts to sneak up to the food and snatch a bite. Each time, quicker than a flash, the skunk raised his feathery tail higher and dared them to come any nearer.

Each night after, the first animal to arrive at the feeding rock stood guard over the food. He chased all newcomers away. With the exception of mothers and their babies, no two animals ate together.

When the first animal had eaten all and more than he wanted, and there was still food under his nose, he allowed his own kind to come and eat beside him. A skunk with a skunk; a 'coon with a 'coon; a fox with a fox. Still finding enough food and to spare, animals of different species were finally allowed to come to the feeding rock and eat the food. They all ate together.

Now after eight years of feeding our small wild animal friends, for friends they really are, we are rewarded by seeing a fox peacefully stand beside a skunk and daintily nibble a chop bone. The black skunk that had been mauled by the 'coon stands beside that same 'coon and eats his supper. Foxes, 'coons, skunks, 'possums, ringtails, and many others eat peacefully together. All the night long they come and go. Often as many as two and three times in one night, we have renewed the food supply.

Now we can leave all the lights burning, talk and laugh and do as we please. The animals are not afraid. We are all friends.

AGNES AKIN ATKINSON

A GRAY FOX STOOD IN THE MOONLIGHT

Photo by Spencer R. Atkinson, Courtesy of National Geographic Magazine

. . Flowerpots

(Continued from Page 5)

against what he terms "poodle-faking" with nature.

Meanwhile a recent investigation over 300 farms in a single British county showed that more than one quarter used no fertilizer whatever.

Chemists are hoping that with returned prosperity farmers will be quick to take advantage of the researches and experiments. Hitherto they have been hampered, it is agreed, by uncertainty and poor markets. But soon the time will return when farmers must apply the knowledge gained at research stations to their farms.

For the chemist and farmer working in complete co-operation would be a useful and formidable combination. It would be able to explore fully the possibilities of making "stony" ground into good ground. It would have at its command the ability to produce more or to produce less, to produce quicker or to lengthen the period of harvest, according to the needs of the world.

Eventually the chemist and the farmer must be brought into closer co-operation. The bacon marketing boards, the pork boards, the milk boards, the potato boards are being extended in other directions. But the farmer has already free advice from the county organizers, and dissemination of knowledge cannot be extended until the farmer takes more interest in Jeallott's Hill and its brother institutions.

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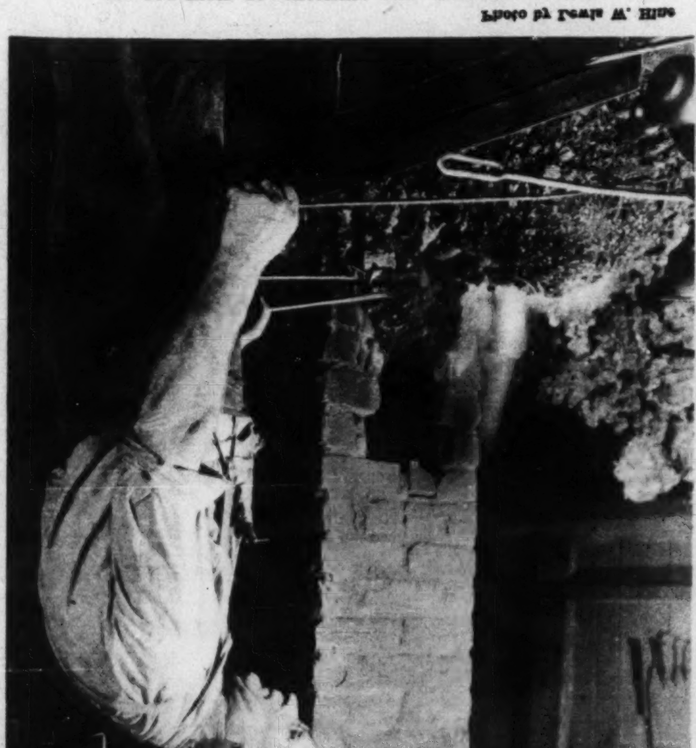

Photo by Lewis W. Hine

AN OLD-TIME BLACKSMITH AND WORKER IN IRON

. . Planets

(Continued from Page 2)

rocks is at least as great as that now present in the atmosphere, and maybe twice as great. Dr. Russell believes that, given time enough, "rusting" might exhaust the remaining supply, but he puts the reckoning day sufficiently distant—"a billion years from now, at least."

Mars is viewed as illustrating the end of this process. The reddish color is what one might expect, he says, in a surface stained with rust compounds. Nevertheless, in conclusion he says, "It would be premature to say that Mars must be a lifeless planet.

The depletion of oxygen would be very slow and plant life would probably adjust itself as it has done on earth in response to far more rapid climatic changes. Whether animal life, if ever present, could have survived, is speculation. A race of no more intelligence and engineering skill than our own could presumably survive in diminished numbers, breathing electrolytic oxygen."

What about Martian canals? These had their beginning with a report written by the Italian astronomer Schiaparelli in 1877. He described great seas apparently joined together by fine markings which he called in Italian "canali." But he didn't mean to imply they were artificial or the work of intelligent beings.

bellowslike lungs are needed to sift over more air; telescopic eyes; a tiny mouth; ears as large as gramophone horns, and a nose like an elephant

Venus seems to be much like what the earth probably was during the geologic era labeled "The Dawn of Life." Conditions at that time may well have been much less favorable toward living things appearing on earth than they are today on Venus. But if living things are present there, they are undoubtedly very low in form. Probably no higher in the scale than algae or fungi in the plant kingdom, or worms, jellyfish and sponges in the animal. But there is little hope for orchids, daisies, or mammals.

The possibility of living things on any of the planetary moons is practically nil, most astronomers are certain. None possess atmospheres of any kind to sustain even the lowest slime or tiniest animalcule. A view of our own shows nothing but vast crater-marked plains dotted by tower-

known, the largest, Ceres, having a diameter of only 480 miles. They have no atmosphere and very weak gravitation.

Before closing our list of available vacationing places in the universe, Dr. Gustaf Stromberg at Mt. Wilson observatory suggests we study the stars a bit more thoroughly. "There are countless thousands similar to our sun, any one of which may have planetary systems of similar nature, he suggests. "Even if other planets in our solar system are unsuitable for habitation, there may be other suns with planets where life as we know it may well exist."

And Dr. Edwin Hubble, Mt. Wilson's chief astronomer, hazards there may be as many as 1,000,000,000 worlds like ours. His calculations show there are approximately 800,000,000,000,000 stars and if only one out of every 800,000 had a solar system of planets like our own sun, there would be a possibility of 1,000,000,000 planets like the earth.

If such planets exist they will probably never be seen because they have no light of their own. They shine by reflected light only, which cannot be seen much farther than Pluto.

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PUFFY OMELET

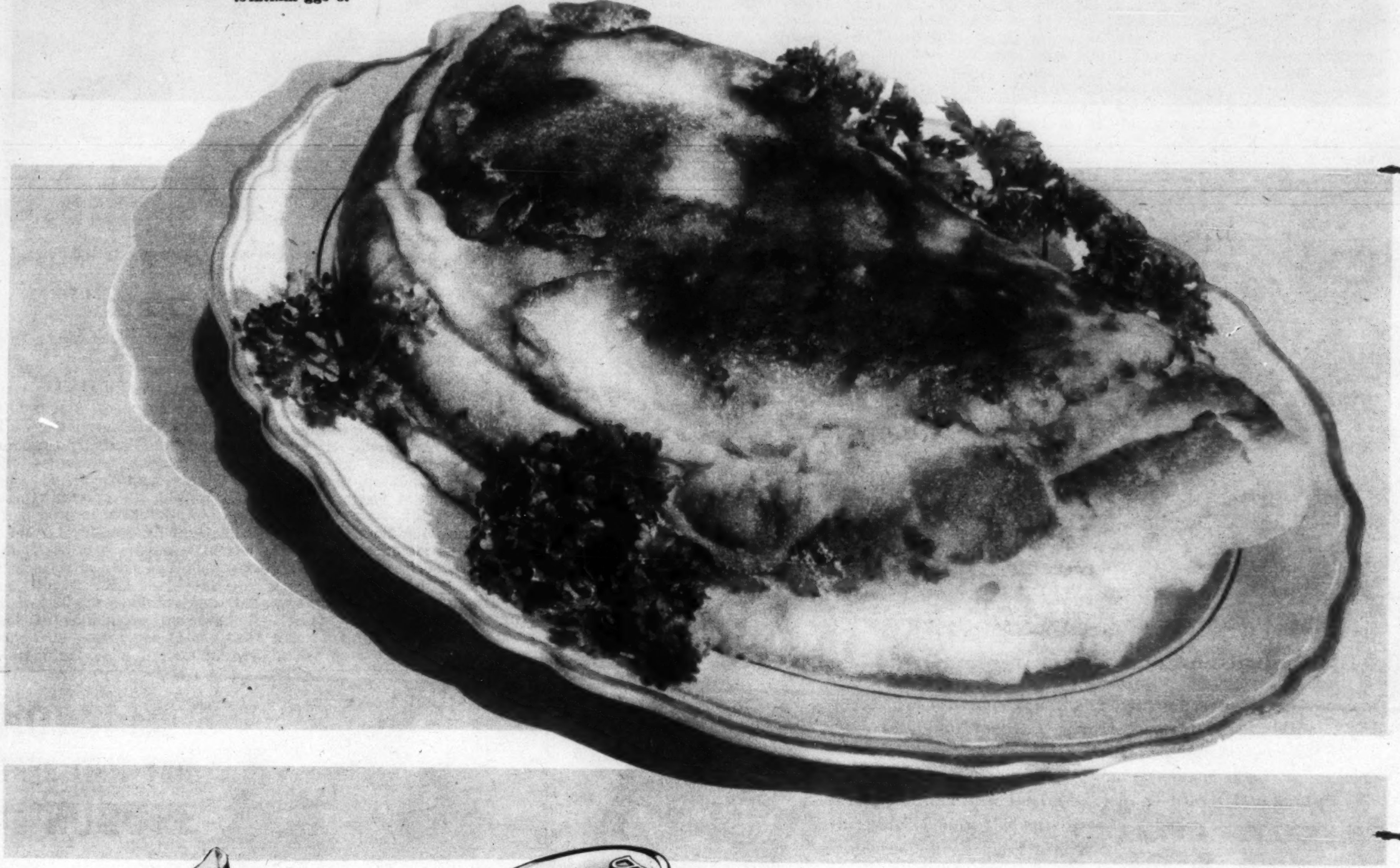
4 eggs
1/2 tsp. salt
1/6 tsp. paprika
4 tbsp. cold water
2 tbsp. butter
1/2 tsp. Rumford Baking Powder

Separate the whites from the yolks. Add the Rumford Baking Powder to the whites and beat till stiff. Beat the yolks till thick. Blend the two, add the salt, paprika and water, then turn into an omelet pan in which the butter has been melted. Cook until the bottom and edges begin to set, then place in a moderate oven to finish cooking. Fold together, turn onto a hot platter.

SCRAMBLED EGGS (to serve six)

8 eggs
1/4 tsp. pepper
8 tbsp. milk
1 1/2 tsp. Rumford Baking Powder
1 tsp. salt

Beat up the eggs, yolks and whites together, until they are light and frothy. Add the milk, the seasoning and the Rumford. Whip up once again so as to mix all ingredients thoroughly. Butter a hot frying pan generously. Turn in the eggs, let them set a little before you start scrambling them with a spatula. Cook slowly until the mixture is thoroughly done, but not too dry. Serve immediately. To vary the seasoning, a little onion or celery salt may be substituted for the usual salt in the recipe. Or grated cheese, chopped parsley and vegetables may be added to egg mixture.



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BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1935—VOL. XXVII, NO. 96

★★ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Reich Rebuffs Protests on Rearming When Presented by France and Italy; U. S. Irked By German Treaty Breach

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

German Arms Involve Events

Notes to Berlin Cause Flurry

League Regrets French Appeal

AAA Lifts Wheat Growing Ban

Paris Ends 'Duke & Policeman'

Boston Meets Spring in Snow

EUROPE grows more involved and more troubled over Germany's self-permitted rearmament. France complains to the League of Nations that Berlin has violated the treaty and asks to have Germany put on trial. League powers, foreseeing grave difficulties and regretting that France felt such urgency, get a second shock from another source. The French and Italian Ambassadors call at the Foreign Office in Berlin to file the vigorous protests of their Governments and are reported as astonished at the rebuff given them by Baron von Neurath. He was quoted as saying that he must reject the protests because they did not take the actual situation into account. Later a Berlin spokesman declared the notes were received and that Neurath made a courteous reply—"It is not Germany, but the Allies who have violated the Treaty of Versailles."

¶ Geneva finds France's formal protest to the League against Germany embarrassing. Diplomats regard the act as entirely justified under the treaty, but to put Germany on trial before the League is calculated to prevent its return to Geneva, and the return of Germany to the League and the Disarmament Conference has been envisaged by Britain in all its steps. Further, it is feared the proceedings may disclose the League's impotence in matters of this kind. Military sanctions, for instance, seem impossible. Germany is believed to have considered fully every eventuality before choosing its course. The League, finally, is conscious that the other signatories of the Versailles Treaty have not fulfilled their own obligations. The League will act in accordance with the demand that has been made—But the League is far from relishing the duty that lies ahead of it.

¶ President Roosevelt and his advisers on foreign affairs study a report from the American Embassy in London on Britain's view of Germany's act. But neither White House nor State Department gives out comment. Frank W. Kellogg, former Secretary of State, expresses the opinion that neither side has carried out its obligations under the Versailles Treaty. Bainbridge Colby, also a former Secretary of State, reiterates this view and makes a recommendation. He urges Americans to reserve opinions and to hold their tongues. He would like to see the United States keep out of the quarrel—And likewise give no offense to those who are in it.

¶ The American New Deal is forced by drought and dust storms to drop its programmed restrictions on spring wheat. The AAA authorizes growers to ignore contracts for 10 per cent acreage reduction, the restriction possibly to be renewed for 1936. Thus up to 2,300,000 acres return to planting, promising to add from 10,000,000 to 30,000,000 bushels. Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas wants corn-hog restrictions raised; other croppers frame their petitions. Washington can tell nature and farmers what to do—But somehow naughty nature ignores the dictates of the weather bureau.

¶ Paris sees a 65-year-old drama end when a court quashes the famous case known as "The Duke and the Policeman." Long ago Duke Karl II fled from his native Brunswick to Geneva with a fortune of $30,000,000. He willed the money to the city, but later became enraged when a policeman corrected his driving and said Geneva would get nothing. No other will was found and the city took the money. Heirs and alleged heirs have pushed suits through generations, but—The court confirms Geneva in the fortune at last.

¶ Washington sees the Independent Bond-Holders Committee urge a sweeping investigation of railroad financing by Interstate Commerce Commission. Charles A. Beard, historian, backing the Wheeler resolution, declares the investigation would show the way out for one of the backbone industries. With about $25,000,000,000 invested in railroads, and 45,000 miles having gone into bankruptcy, he sees shopmen laid off and repairs seriously neglected to show profits on stock—Dividends, if they involve danger to public safety, are not an asset but a liability.

¶ Boston sees the sun cross the equator into the vernal equinox, but Boston greets official spring with a light fall of snow. Crocuses that poked up two weeks ago through a white blanket are doing well; daffodils and jonquils are ready to lay off the hothouse. Chill winds still playfully put a curl into the new green of lawns, but Fenway birds crowded a bush by the iceless brook to jeer at an old nest rim-deep in snow. Spring has come to the heart—The long arguments over whether we are to have an open winter will now go the way of the icicles.

AAA Lifts Curb On Planting Of Spring Wheat

Will Permit Estimated Maximum Increase of 30,000,000 Bushels

Made as Precaution

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 21—Moving to protect farmers and consumers against the possibility of continued drought in the West, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has decided to lift restrictions on the planting of spring wheat.

The Government's action does not mean, however, that it is retreating permanently from its crop reduction policies. The permission to increase spring wheat plantings, it was explained, applies to farmers now under wheat allotment contracts who will agree to offset increased acreage this year by making corresponding reductions in 1936.

The modification will make possible the planting of an additional 900,000 to 2,300,000 acres of spring wheat this year, adding to the crop between 10,000,000 and 30,000,000 bushels, it is estimated.

Subsoil Moisture Deficient

AAA officials acted after studying weather reports, showing that rainfall and subsoil moisture in several of the major wheat-producing states are still below normal. The present dust storms originating in the Great Plains region are evidence of the deficiency of subsoil moisture resulting from the drought of last spring and summer. Latest reports reveal a precipitation 25 per cent below normal in western Nebraska, Kansas and the Texas Panhandle between Jan. 1 and March 20.

"We believe that we owe a duty to the producer and consumer to take steps against the possibility of continued drought, but on the other hand, we must protect the producer against the effects of piling up a surplus," Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, said.

AAA officials declared that the change in the wheat program was only one of a series made in adjustment plans to help farmers through the drought, conserve the nation's food supply, and protect consumers against skyrocketing prices. Nearly all of the important AAA contracts call for production increases this year over last.

See Greater Acreage

While wheat farmers will be allowed to plant a larger crop this spring, the AAA intends to reward them on the basis of existing contracts. Officials feel that these payments operate as a type of insurance on crops, furnishing the only cash that some drought-stricken farmers possess. These payments are based on the past averages of production and are not affected by the current crop. Statistics show that these payments acceraged $176 a year a farm for the 577,000 wheat adjustment contracts for the first two years of the program. The average payment per farm was considerably higher in the principal wheat states where production per farm is high.

Secretary Wallace announced that the new policy also applied to plantings of excess winter wheat authorized by the AAA for pasture purposes. "This wheat may now be allowed to mature for harvest by agreement with the Secretary," he said.

Meanwhile the Department of Agriculture's crop-reporting board indicated that this year's crop acreage probably will be considerably greater than that of the last two years. Basing its report on communications from 46,000 farmers in all sections of the country the board found that higher market prices, together with the fact that the drought had greatly depleted reserves, will increase plantings.

War Deflater

© Harris & Ewing

John T. Flynn

Senate Munitions Committee Analyst

Plan to Deflate War Is Declared Economic Sense

Nub of Flynn Proposal Lies in Paying of Taxes Rather Than Loans

WASHINGTON, March 21—Members of the Senate Munitions Committee agreed today that their pay-as-you-go plan for financing war out of taxes instead of borrowed funds is based not on mere "sentimental justice" but on economic law.

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, indicated that the committee felt too much public attention had been paid to its proposals for limiting salaries in war time to $10,000, and for taxing away all corporation profits above 3 per cent and not enough to the economic principle on which the plan is based.

"As I see it," said Senator Vandenberg, "it is proposed to strike at the economic heart of the war problem by the simple fundamental device of requiring that future wars shall be fought not on borrowed money but shall be paid for substantially by current taxes.

Borrowing Causes Calamity

"It is the process of making war on borrowed money which primarily creates the sinister inflation out of which grows (1) the opportunity for swollen profits, (2) the economic dislocation of the war era, (3) the post war calamity of deflation."

John T. Flynn, committee adviser, defended the proposal to limit individual incomes to $10,000 in case of war and take all over that in income taxes. "It might be serious for individuals but not for the nation," he declared pointing out that it is "fair to assume they would have some reserve to fall back on."

"It would not be as serious as being hit by a high explosive shell anyway, would it?" inquired Senator Bennett C. Clark (D) of Missouri, who served in the last war.

Scoffs at Tax Losses

Mr. Flynn scoffed at the idea that cities and states would suffer seriously from reduced tax receipts if rich men's incomes were drastically reduced.

Senator Vandenburg expressed the opinion that the proposed plans will

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Task of Relief Put on Towns By ERA Chief

Areas in Massachusetts Not Meeting Share, Rotch Reports

Chiseling Criticized

Shorter rations for relief recipients are expected in some 25 Massachusetts towns next month, because these communities have failed to contribute what federal officials consider a fair share of money toward their local relief burden.

This information was released today from Arthur G. Rotch, state ERA administrator. He said that although he expected the state would receive $6,250,000 from the Federal Government for its April allotment, towns that have heretofore left the major portion of their burden to the ERA will have to shift a little more for themselves next month.

Blame Put on "Set-Up"

Another phase of relief was injected in today's picture by Richard K. Conant, state commissioner of public welfare, who blamed the form of political administration for obstructing efficient relief in the state.

The "merry-go-round" processes of relief were emphasized in pointed terms when he appeared before the legislative committee on public welfare yesterday. He was quick to place the blame on the "set-up" rather than on individuals.

"When home rule allows a board of public welfare to force people to exist on $1 a week it is high time the state took it out of their hands," he said.

"The officials," he explained, "are afraid they will lose their powerful welfare jobs if they aren't efficient and hold down on the funds; but it definitely isn't right to base efficiency on the short rationing of welfare recipients."

Faults in Home Rule

"Home rule," he continued, "allows members of a local board to give relief in their own districts to their political underlings and to determine the amounts of relief to be issued on an individual basis."

Mr. Conant had previously named eight districts as "chiseling" on their relief recipients. At yesterday's hearing, representatives from the eight districts answered Mr. Conant's claims and flung back the charge that the commissioner was merely scaring up smoke in order to establish a state-controlled machine for the enhancement of his own political power.

Eight Districts Named

The eight districts named by Mr. Conant are: New Bedford, Chicopee, Wakefield, Seekonk, Swansea, Northampton and Oak Bluff.

Mr. Conant said that a plan to widen the state department of public welfare's powers over relief problems has been formulating for two years. The petty "squabbling" and competition between communities, and the tendency to dodge responsibility for indigent persons who move from town to town are some of the things Mr. Conant believes could be corrected by allowing the State to adopt a plan for 25 per cent subsidy of local relief.

Whaling Industry Planned in Mexico; Concession Granted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The adventurous pastime of whale fishing, which has lured mariners through the ages, is now being transformed into a modern industry in Mexico with establishment of a whaling fleet in the waters off the West Coast.

The new whaling company, which has obtained an exclusive concession from the Mexican Government for the zone extending from Manzanillo to the United States border, has been formed by Capt. G. M. Bryde, a veteran fisherman and sailor, and is known as the Bryde Mexican Whaling Company.

Principal products of the whaling industry are oil and meal. Mexico consumes annually 5000 tons of whale oil, imported from Europe, at a cost of 3,000,000 pesos. Under the terms of the concession the company must establish on Mexican territory a plant for deodorizing and bleaching the oil. Products may be exported without payment of export duties.

For its operation the company has acquired in Norway a floating factory of 5650 tons, known as the "Esperanza," which has been reconditioned and equipped with all appliances for transformation and packing of whale products. Operations are carried on with one factory ship and three smaller boats, the latter hunting the mammals and bringing them to the factory boat for transformation. Average annual output is estimated at 3000 tons of oil valued at 400 pesos a ton and 1500 tons of meal with market value of 25 pesos a ton.

St. Lawrence Ice Breaking

MONTREAL, March 21 (AP)—The Government ice-breakers Saurel and Lady Grey yesterday were approximately 35 miles from the port of Montreal after crashing through 10 miles of ice in the last two days. Possibility was seen by Department of Marine officials the St. Lawrence River channel might be open by this week-end in contrast to last year's date of March 28.

Novelist Takes Up Farming On Hillsides of California

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Tucked on a hillside in a secluded valley near Escondido, about 20 miles northeast of here, is Quiet Hills Farm.

On this small estate, not far from Lake Hodges, Farmer Harold Bell Wright is intensely interested in his new truck garden, his subtropical saplings and his spacious workshop where he produces beautiful woodwork and wrought-iron pieces.

This tall, gaunt gentleman farmer is a new Harold Bell Wright from the energetic novelist whose name is well known wherever the English language is read.

"Will you do more writing when you get settled?" an inquiring reporter asked Mr. Wright.

"Oh, yes—surely. When I get time," replied the author of "Shepherd of the Hills."

Suddenly, he points to a cleared space on the hillside. "I'm putting in grapes over there."

The pride of Mr. Wright's heart is his subtropical garden—mango trees, guavas, sapatos, jujubes, sapodillas, avocados and papayas. He seems far more interested in their growth, inch by inch, than his forthcoming book.

Asked why he left his beautiful Arizona home, Mr. Wright replied: "I couldn't grow things on the desert as I can here. And I like to grow things."

"How large is your place here?" the reporter asked.

Mr. Wright studied a minute.

"I pay taxes on about 60 acres, but I own it all." His hand sweeps over the magnificent vista to the east—the near-by hills, Mt. Palomar, soon to be the site of the world's largest telescope, and snow-capped Mt. San Jacinto in the distance.

The Wright farmhouse, a rambling one-story structure, is of warm simplicity. Furniture of rare antiquity is found around the house. The old highboy spoken of in "To My Sons" is opposite the east door. It was the property of the Wrights before the Revolution. It was transported by ox team from Wethersfield, Conn., original home of the Wrights, to the Hudson River. By sloop it was taken up the Hudson to what is now Rome, N. Y. Part of this journey also was made by ox team. Later it was taken by Mr. Wright to Arizona and thence to Quiet Hills farm.

Unilateral Abrogation of Treaty Stirs Displeasure

But Formal Protest Considered Unlikely

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 21—The Roosevelt Administration is unofficially attempting to let Germany know its fundamental objection to unilateral denunciation of the separate German-American Treaty of Peace.

No action traceable to within a mile of the White House has been taken. President Roosevelt and his advisers are still discreetly silent. But there are certain indications that those holding the reins of policy are not averse to Germany learning that the United States is as much opposed to one-way treaty denunciation as any power.

Already, one or two sub rosa methods have been used to convey such tidings to Berlin. But officially and on the surface, the United States has not yet made up its mind on whether to send a formal note of protest to the Reich Government before the outcome of pending negotiations is known.

However, an official protest is considered today to be much more likely than at any previous time now that the British, French, and Italian protests have been duly registered. To keep the American moral position vis-a-vis general treaty obligations clear, it is considered almost a necessity that a protest be sent. But the pronounced and continued insistence of the most influential circles of opinion upon the need for rigid noninvolvement is conditioning and softening any formal protest that may be drafted.

Informatory

The first official contact of the United States with a foreign government participating in the negotiations, which came last night as Ray Atherton, counselor of the American Embassy in London, called on the British Foreign Office, was of a purely informatory character, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, announced today.

Counselor Atherton was called to the Foreign Office by Sir John Simon. He was given a factual report of what has happened in the German rearmament situation thus far. But Sir John did not ask for, nor was he furnished, with the views of the American Government relative to a protest to Germany.

Secretary Hull, who made this announcement, added that there was nothing of importance in Sir John's statement which had not already been carried in newspaper reports from the European capitals.

New Factors

Publication of the French and Italian protests, thus broadening the field of opposition to German policies, was considered to be a major factor influencing the Administration toward its own independent action. There was, however, continuing pressure to defer action until after the consultations in Paris and Berlin have reached a definite state.

The Administration seems to be paying a good deal of attention to Germany's internal economic and financial position. Reports are heard that the Berlin Embassy has made a careful study of these conditions, with the question of prospective collapse given careful examination.

In the Department of Commerce, which keeps in close touch with economic conditions abroad, very black views of German stability are held. Shortages are said to be growing. The lack of foreign exchange is regarded as now reaching an acute stage. Lack of raw materials is pointed out, and partial unsatisfactoriness of substitutes.

May Move President

Whether these views impel President Roosevelt to any course of action cannot yet be said. Other advices from Germany, reaching here

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Highlights in Notes on Reich

French Note to Germany

. . . The French Government . . . showed confidence in the Reich by proposing a procedure of negotiation free and fully compatible with respect to treaty rights for the establishment of contractual means of a new arms statute for Germany. . . .

The publication of the German law of March 16 . . . constitutes new manifestations of the methods the Reich intends to oppose to offers of conciliation made to it.

The French Government "can only place on the German Government responsibility for uneasiness created in the world and the consequences which can result from it. . . .

Italian Note to Germany

. . . The Italian Government . . . had adhered to the principle that the question of German armament should have been the object of a general negotiation. . . . This procedure had been accepted in principle by the German Government itself. . . .

The Italian Government therefore feels the duty of advancing the most ample reservation concerning the decision of the Reich and its probable development. . . .

The Italian Government . . . feels the duty of declaring that in the eventual future negotiation she cannot simply accept as situations of fact those determined by unilateral decisions which annul the undertakings of international character.

French Note to the League of Nations

. . . The German Government has decided on the reintroduction of general compulsory military service in the Reich and to reorganize the German Army into 12 army corps and 36 divisions. The German authorities also, a few days earlier, announced the creation of a German military aviation force.

In both cases, the German Government has deliberately repudiated, by a unilateral act, the contractual engagement embodied in the treaty which Germany signed. . . .

Because of the gravity of the question raised by German initiative, I (the French Foreign Minister) have the honor to ask to call an extraordinary session of the Council for the examination of the present request.

Curley Forces Win in House

Labor Opposes the Means Test

Vindication Is Sought for Ross

Today in Greater Boston

And Other Points in New England

Curley Victory—Majority Won in Roll-Call Skirmish

Curley forces in the Legislature were jubilant today after winning the first test skirmish along party lines in the House.

A roll call showed 126 votes to 100, in favor of creating a new job, asked by the Governor. Immediately thereafter, four other Curley projects, removed from the budget by the Ways and Means Committee, were hustled back on the list and passed.

The vote had more than transient importance. For weeks, Curley and anti-Curley factions had been sparring in the House. Every test vote on strictly partisan lines was sedulously avoided. Party leaders dickered with the doubtful members, exhorted, arranged trades.

Today, the Curley forces emphasized their victory, while opponents made much of the narrow majority.

Of lesser importance were the projects passed. They included a secretary for the Lieutenant Governor, a state "ambassador" in Washington to wangle public works appropriations, an executive for the adjutant general, funds for the employment office established by the Governor, and a temporary budget for the Governor's committee on street and highway safety.

On the strength of the Curley vote, henchmen prepared to push the $80,000 National Guard camp on Cape Cod and the $100,000 state publicity campaign — both Curley sponsored, and hotly opposed.

Delay Pensions—Wait for Government, Labor Says

Labor today asked the Massachusetts Legislature to sit tight on the question of old-age pensions, and wait for the Federal pension law to be passed.

Any state action at this time might be invalidated by the national law, it was said. The committee on pensions agreed.

Meanwhile, labor opened war on the "means test" in the present state law, whereby applicants for pensions must state all their sources of income.

"That provision brands applicants with the stigma of pauperism," blazed Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

"It requires that an applicant have less than $1500 in any form of property. If a man knows that, he will not save. Therefore the law penalizes thrift.

Mr. Watt would lift all restrictions in the new law. He would include everyone over the age of 65 years.

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Seven Dwarf Stars Ferreted Out by Mt. Wilson's Big Eye

PASADENA, Calif., March 21 (AP)—Dr. Adrian van Maanen, who has had a star named for him, has found seven stars less than one ten-thousandth as bright as the sun.

Incidentally, the Maanen's star, a white dwarf, smaller than the earth, is the heaviest for its size in the heavens. Astronomers have estimated that a cubic inch of it would weigh seven tons.

The seven stars ferreted out by Dr. Van Maanen with the big 100-inch telescope at the Carnegie Institution's Mt. Wilson Observatory, brings the total number observed on the fifteenth magnitude or less to 12. There are 207 of the tenth magnitude or less. He has found most of them.

"Stars vary greatly in light," Dr. Van Maanen said today. "One we call 'Wolf 359' is one-fifty-thousandth as bright as the sun, while Antares, the most brilliant of them all, is about 4000 times as bright as the sun. Wolf 359 is comparatively near, about 48,000,000,000,000 miles away.

In recent years, Dr. Maanen said, astronomers have established a general relationship between observed magnitudes of the stars and their masses—the greater the luminosity the greater the mass.

"But the most remarkable result is found when, knowing the sizes as well as the masses, we compute the densities of stars," he continued. "We know that the mean density of the earth is 5.5 times that of water. The density of Van Maanen's star is 400,000 times that of water.

"The bright star Antares has a density about one three-millionth that of water."

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Mentality of Peace Is Offsetting Wars, Hirosi Saito Finds

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 21—A peace mentality is in the making throughout the world, with the result there is no serious danger of war either in Europe or in the Far East, in the opinion of the Japanese Ambassador to the United States, Hirosi Saito.

"I can see in the policy of no great nation a desire or intention of making a great war," Ambassador Saito told the Japan Society, at whose annual dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel last night he was the chief speaker. "I believe, as I hope, that we have before us an era of peace among the great powers of the world. As all right-thinking men must hope, 'the war to end war,' as it was called, may have accomplished its purpose, at least as far as world wars are concerned."

Ambassador Saito made it clear he did not mean that all the world's problems were settled, but, he held, "the authority of justice in international relations" was still in the making. There may come clashes as these problems are worked out, but that does not mean, he said, that a great war will again occur. Rather would these clashes "be only incidental . . . in the general process of settling down." Many of these problems are now being composed by peaceful means, he recalled.

"There are two cogent forces that make for the gradual shifting of man's mentality in favor of peace," he continued. "One is the realization of the futility of war and the other the growing prevalence of justice in international relations. . . ."

Germany Denies Valid Grounds for Notes on Army Decree

Government Trusts To British Visit

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, March 21—French and Italian protests against the new Reichswehr decree as a one-sided change in the Versailles Treaty met a rebuff today from the German Government.

Baron Constantin von Neurath, Reich's Foreign Minister, to whom the French Ambassador, Andre François-Poncet, and the Italian Ambassador, Vittorio Cerrutti, presented the notes of their respective governments, replied that Germany saw no valid grounds for such protests, since other Versailles signatories had broken their obligations under the same treaty.

The French note, it is understood, emphasizes that the equal status which other great powers agreed to concede to Germany on Dec. 11, 1932, was not a concession of equality outright, but of equality within a future security. France, though agreeing to Germany's equality in principle, protests against Germany taking this equality arbitrarily before the accompanying conditions are fulfilled.

Looks to Britain Only

Germany, having officially accepted England's invitation to discuss all points of the Feb. 3 communiqué, now concentrates upon the approaching visit of the British Foreign Secretary, Sir John Simon, convinced that other international developments must take their own course. Comment here, however, is generally concerned with the French appeal to the League of Nations against Germany, which is considered here a very strange move by which to seek to attract this country back to Geneva. If we are arraigned at the bar of the League, the world can hardly expect us to return to Geneva again, very clearly sums up the German attitude today. Further, it is denied that Germany's new military action constitutes a danger to peace as the French appeal to Article 11 of the Covenant implies.

Details of the new Reichswehr decree sanctioned Saturday have, it is understood, already been worked out. Meanwhile inquiries in informed circles indicate the new German army will total 500,000 men, including technical troops and cavalry. This figure, it is generally assumed, is what is aimed at after some years and not in the immediate future.

Appreciative references to Gen. Erich Ludendorff, at last Sunday's war heroes' commemoration service, by the Reich's Minister of Defense, Gen. Werner von Blomberg, have suggested to many that General Ludendorff may become the new chief of the General Staff—the position he occupied under Field Marshal von Hindenburg during the war.

"Blood and Race"

The new army is to be built on National Socialist principles of "blood and race," which means only Aryans will be admitted. The problem of non-Aryans in the Reichswehr has long been under discussion not only because a large number of Jews served in the last war, but also because in the medical branch of the service the large preponderance has always been Jewish. This latter difficulty, it is admitted, still has to be overcome, but National Socialists declare themselves determined to fill the medical posts with Aryans as soon as possible.

As in War Days

Berlin's anti-air raid alarm Tuesday which consisted simply of darkening the lights was yesterday followed in the Kreuzberg district of the capital by a daylight air raid alarm. This lasted five hours, during which the police, firemen and members of the Reich Air Defense League cooperated with local citizens. Immediately after the alarm was given inhabitants fled to specially prepared defense rooms. Then appeared hostile airplane squadrons throwing down imitation bombs which made a tremendous noise. Where poisonous gas was supposed to have been distributed yellow flags were set up. The police and other officials taking part wore gas-masks. A number of foreign air attachés watched the maneuvers.

League Awaits Call For Meeting to Act On French Protest

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, March 21—The French, who from the beginning have called for convocation of the League Council to deal with Germany's denunciation of military clauses of the Versailles Treaty, have now made official demand on the League. The Secretary-General is communicating with Dr. Tevfik Aras, the Turkish delegate now president of the council, and it is expected an urgent notice will be sent out to League members.

Until the last moment, diplomatic efforts were made to prevent this action which, though fully justified under the treaty, is regarded in some circles as embarrassing. In the first place, to put Germany on trial before the League is calculated to prevent its return to Geneva which

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

(Why every effort is being made to persuade Germany to return to the League is elucidated further in a special article from Geneva on Page 5.)

Curley Forces Win in House
Labor Opposes the Means Test
Vindication Is Sought for Ross

(Continued from Page 1)

ask no questions, give equal treatment to all workers.

"But how prevent a worker with property adding to his wealth?"

"Recapture the pension money by inheritance tax," Mr. Watt told the hearing. "Take from the worker's estate a sum equal to the total of his pension benefits."

Mr. Watt was stoutly opposed on the matter of examining an applicant's sources of income. An economical pension system, the committee was informed by opposing spokesmen, can only apply to those in actual need.

Vindicationists—Friends Of Quincy Mayor Act

Supporters of Charles N. Ross, ousted as Mayor of Quincy, today sought a candidate for the emergency mayoralty election, to run on a platform of vindication for Ross.

Ross's election was voided yesterday by a special tribunal of the Superior Court, for violation of the Corrupt Practices Act. He spent more than double the sum allowed by law on his campaign, the three justices ruled.

He cannot hold office or vote for three years, according to the law.

Lawyers declared this is the first instance of voiding a mayoralty election by court decree, in Massachusetts. They doubted if appeal is likely. Only by voluntary action of the three justices can the decision be sent to the Supreme Judicial Court for review.

Ross men therefore turned to the electorate for vindication. In the midst of a scramble of candidates for the mayoralty, they were reported deciding on a "Ross candidate."

Snow in Spring—Experts Tell of Dust Storm Due

At exactly 8.18 a. m. today, the earth's axis was at right angles to the rays of the sun. The most sober astronomical calculations insisted that spring had come.

A few minutes later, Bostonians looked out of their windows. Snow was shifting insouciantly over the chimney pots. Over at the weather bureau, experts were poring over charts, and talking of a dust storm on the way. Some playful wind picked up a layer of desert out in the Midwest, and was puffing it eastward in clouds.

Coast guard cutters played convoy to five vast icebergs, on their majestic passages to warm waters and oblivion. Yesterday's feminine straw hats retired into the hatboxes. The sands that gave traction to last winter's ice lay heavily on the streets, untouched by March gusts, and crunched under foot.

Spring.

Old-Age Assistance In Massachusetts

THE existing Massachusetts Old-Age Assistance law provides that persons applying for aid must be over 70 years of age and must be a resident of the State during the 20 years prior to the application.

Other restrictions limit to $1500 the amount of equity which the applicant may possess, not more than $300 of which may be in cash. The applicant must prove he is deserving of help. If the applicant has children or grandchildren able to support him, no aid will be given. Partial aid may be given in cases where relatives have not sufficient means to support the person entirely.

Approximately 20,000 persons are now receiving aid under the present law at an annual expense of about $5,000,000, one third of which is paid by the State and the other two thirds paid by the municipalities.

Out of the Red—Rise In Income Taxes Welcomed

A milestone of business recovery in Massachusetts was set in place by the announcement of federal income tax collections, out today.

Collections were 50 per cent larger than last year.

The reason: increased corporation earnings, said Collector Thomas B. Hassett. Many corporations of long standing emerged from the red during 1934, for the first time since the depression began. A great variety of industries appear to have felt the impetus.

Pertinently, economists asked if this was the sort of monopoly profit, fostered by the NRA, which the Administration now deplores? There was no sure answer to the query. The income figures will probably not be made public. Economists cannot therefore discover which corporations reaped the increased profits—whether the large or the small, monopolistic or competitive.

The question therefore remained open—whether increased taxes spelled general recovery, or monopolistic NRA profits.

Woman's Skill as Silversmith Shown In Artists' Exhibition at City Club

Silversmith

By a Staff Photographer

Miss Katharine Pratt

Women can do anything and everything.

At least that is the idea of Miss Katharine Pratt of Dedham. Just to prove it she became a silversmith.

Seated at a work bench behind an impressive array of heavy hammers, cold chisels, anvils and a vice—tools of her profession—Miss Pratt today smilingly recounted the events that have brought her to a public art exhibit at the Boston City Club this week.

It all began 15 years ago when a Boston suffrage leader recommended New England's historic profession of silversmithing as being suitable work for women. Acting on the suggestion, Miss Pratt was apprenticed to a master of the trade. She now possesses a medal given her by the Society of Arts and Crafts for her skill and merit. "Of course I like it," she affirmed when questioned, "the days aren't long enough."

The exhibit of which Miss Pratt's work is a part was arranged by Paul Crabtree of the City Club. The idea is to show some of the younger exponents of the various arts and crafts actually at work on their projects.

Wesly Williams exhibits his sketching, Edward E. Oakes displays some hand-made jewelry of clever design, Frances McBrayne shows illustrating, principally color work of animals. Other exhibits include one of sculpture, wood carving, stained glass and pastels. Visitors ask many questions concerning the artist's work and answers are cheerfuly given. The exhibit closes Saturday.

Racing Foes Act—Refuse To Accept Cambridge Track

Determined to prevent dog racing in Cambridge, City Solicitor Edmund L. Twomey, backed by the Cambridge Board of Appeals, today announced he will immediately file a bill in equity seeking further restraint. This bill will be based, he said, on an 1856 law requiring the approval of mayors and city councils for race track sites.

Mr. Twomey's decision results from a court order handed down yesterday by Supreme Court Judge Henry T. Lummus, making it mandatory for Cambridge to issue a building permit for track and grandstand to the Bay State Greyhound Association. Even while Representative Gustave W. Everberg of Woburn was demanding outright repeal of the Massachusetts dog-racing law before an apparently favorably inclined public legislative committee yesterday, the court order came.

It failed to discourage foes of the dog races, however. They will meet with united front at another hearing of the Legislative Committee on State Affairs next Monday morning. Indications are that a majority will ask for a temporary ban on the races until the matter can be referred again to the people at next year's general election.

Judge Lummus's action came in the form of a writ quashing the moves of the Cambridge Board of Appeals and of John J. Terry, superintendent and inspector of buildings. Previously, they had denied the Bay State Association's application for a track and grandstand building permit.

Besides the pending filing of the equity bill, another obstacle stands between Cambridge and immediate construction of the track. Last week the State Racing Commission temporarily suspended six previously issued permits and ordered the holders to appear at a private hearing tomorrow to show cause why these permits should not be revoked.

Politics Ignored—League Of Democrats Backs Inquiry

The League of Independent Democrats today lined up behind the Republican drive to investigate Boston graft charges, and began to push.

"Honest government," it thundered in a letter to Speaker Saltonstall of the House, "knows no party lines. Thus the league, a Democratic organization, stands committed to the Herter (Republican) inquiry."

The league spoke of hectic attempts to keep the taxpayers in the dark, "by those allegedly involved." The people, it said, have every right to know. The issue at stake is honesty and not politics.

Meanwhile, a close vote in the rules committee was anticipated. No vote is due until the middle of next week.

Elevated Guards—One Due for Every Two Cars

A guard for every two cars on the Boston Elevated system is in prospect since the Senate late yesterday passed the bill of Representative Bernard Casey, Dorchester. It now awaits Governor Curley's approval or rejection.

No free lamps for Boston electric service customers. That is the decision of the House. A move for reconsideration of last week's rejection of the plan failed by a standing vote, 33 to 83.

"A relic of the dark ages," characterized Senator Donald W. Nicholson, Wareham, yesterday in protesting against the law that permits a man being thrown in jail for non-payment of taxes when he has property that can be sold. Senator William A. Davenport, Greenfield, moved as substitution for an adverse report a bill providing for prohibiting the arrest and commitment of a person for non-payment of real estate taxes. It was given first Senate reading.

Defeat in the Senate met the proposal to allow free use of the Sumner Tunnel to vehicles of the Boston Protective Department.

Milk Compact—Curley Also Proposes New Uses

A trade agreement with New York on milk prices and a simultaneous campaign to influence the substitution of milk for foods now mounting in price was the dual suggestion of Governor Curley at a luncheon meeting in Boston today. The luncheon was given as a gesture of unity to his "brain trust."

Judge James O'Brien, chairman of the state milk control board, brought the subject up by recommending an educational campaign directed toward increased consumption of milk. Not enough milk produced in the State is used here, he asserted.

Governor Curley advised turning over a report on the Massachusetts milk situation to a state agriculture committee. He said that he would appoint this committee today and that it would act to solve many of the problems now confronting the state's farmers.

Reciprocity—Concessions On One Side of Border

New England business interests today asked for tariff concessions from Canada, and fought any concessions to Canada in return. It was the age-old tariff argument, re-enacted for the pending reciprocal treaty with Canada.

Fish, potato and sardine spokesmen told the legislative committee on reciprocity in Washington, that their livelihood depended on maintaining the tariffs. A breach in the dikes, they insisted, would inundate the country with cheap Canadian products.

Side by side with those who would give no quarter, was the Port of Boston, asking quarter from Canada. Remove the discrimination against imports through Boston into Canada, it pleaded. Let Boston compete in equal footing with Canadian ports.

America, said the Port Authority, levies no special tariff on imports through Canadian ports. Canada should act likewise.

The committee, drafting the terms of a treaty, searched anxiously for needles of concession to Canada, among the haystacks of opposition. Without concessions, nothing can be gained from Canada in return.

Section 7A—Issue Up In Boston Newspaper Case

The collective bargaining dispute of the Boston Herald-Traveler versus its employees' union, the Newspaper Guild, was today in the hands of an impartial arbiter. Federal Judge Robert R. Nevin of Ohio will render a decision in several weeks.

The Newspaper Industrial Board split four to four, along strictly employee and publisher lines yesterday. That board previously was deadlocked in similar New York disputes, so provision was made for an arbiter.

At issue was the question of whether the Herald-Traveler had bargained collectively under Section 7A of the NRA. Complaints were brought to the board by the guild, charging the publishers had refused to bargain, had discharged workers who urged bargaining.

Briefs

"Rugged individualism" built up this part of the country, and the rest of the nation and the quicker we get back to the old standards the better," M. J. Gormley, executive assistant to the president of the Association of American Railroads, yesterday told members of the New England Shippers' Advisory Board at a Boston hotel meeting.

Active steps have been taken by financial institutions in New England to inform holders of Fourth Liberty Loan bonds that March 27 is the deadline for exchange of these bonds for the new Treasury 2⅞ per cent issue, following receipt of telegrams from the Treasury Department in Washington.

Action on 23 bills, reported adversely by committees, providing for lower mortgage rates, suspension of foreclosures, and other related matters, was postponed yesterday by the Massachusetts Senate until Monday.

Citizens of Arlington, Mass., in town meeting yesterday voted nearly unanimously against a 10 per cent cut in salaries of town employees, officials and school teachers, which was recommended by the town's finance committee.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable
What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	Parents and Teach-	Rhythm Bandbox..	Talk: Fred Hoey...
5:15	"Wooley the Moth"	ers Congress.....	Male quartet.......	"Skippy" sketch...
5:30	"The Singing Lady".	French lesson	"Jack Armstrong".	"Alabama Aces"..
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Studio recital.....	String quintet.....	"Dick Tracy"......
6:00	Ferdinando Orch......	Evening Tattler:	News Service......	"Buck Rogers"...
6:15	Fair Play Forum....	sketches; music.;	"Song Pictures"...	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	News; features.......	Records; news....	"Lum and Abner".	Simeone Orchestra
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	"Billy Batchelor".	"Melody Limited"	Speakers; music...
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	Soloists; orchestra	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service......
7:15	"Gems of Melody";	Recorded talk	"Just Plain Bill"..	"Irish Echoes": so-
7:30	chorus; orchestra....	After Dinner Revue	Merry-Go-Round ..	loists; orchestra..
7:45	Ruth Etting: Red	"Easy Aces" sketch	Boake Carter, news	Williams Orchestra
8:00	Nichols's Orchestra...	Vallee Varieties:	Hour of Charm: vo-	ERA Concert Band
8:15	"20th Century Ideas".	Pierre Preemay;	cal ensemble; or.	"History of Art"..
8:30	"Red Trails": North-	Negro soloists;	Forum of Liberty:	ERA Concert Band
8:45	west Mounted Police.	Tom Howard.....	speakers; music..	Economics talk....
9:00	Death Valley Days:	Show Boat Hour:	Casa Loma Orch.;	New England Con-
9:15	dramatic sketch.....	Frank McIntyre;	talk; soloist......	servatory Orches-
9:30	"Music Magic": solo-	soloists; skit;	Fred Waring and	tra concert.......
9:45	ists; orchestra	Voorhees Orch....	his Pennsylvan-	News Service......
10:00	"Melodic Strings":	Paul Whiteman's	ians; pianist;	Hugh Connors and
10:15	concert orchestra ...	Music Hall: Lou	girls' glee club....	his orchestra......
10:30	"Economics in Chang-	Holtz; Helen Jep-	"Ship of Joy"....	Fisher Orchestra..
10:45	ing Social Order."...	son; soloists......	Studio speaker.....	Voice of Crusader.
11:00	Reports; feature	Forecasts; feature.	News Service......	Isham Jones and
11:15	Coakley Orchestra....	NBC dance music..	Williams Orch.....	his orchestra......
11:30	Ray Delaporte and	Eddie Duchin and	CBS speaker......	Red Nichols and
11:45	his orchestra.........	his orchestra......	Arnheim Orchestra	his orchestra......

Tomorrow's Features
Up to Luncheon

9:15 WNAC, "Dear Columbia": network fan mail dramatizations.
11:00 WBZ, WEEI, Music Appreciation Hour, Walter Damrosch, conductor.
11:15 WNAC, United States Army Band, Capt. William J. Stannard, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: conservation day; speakers; music.

After Luncheon

2:30 WEEI, Kitchen Party: cooking talk; soloists; piano team.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: events and vocational guidance talks.
3:00 WBZ, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
3:15 WNAC, Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor.
6:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC, Talk, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.
8:00 WEEI, Lucille Manners, soprano; male quartet; concert orchestra.
8:30 WBZ, Intimate Revue: Bob Hope, comedian; soloist; popular orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, "March of Time": dramatizations of the news of the week.
9:00 WBZ, Beatrice Lillie, comedienne; Cavaliers Quartet; popular orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, "Waltz Time": vocal soloists; Abe Lyman and his orchestra.
9:15 WAAB, Museum of Fine Arts talk: "The Museum—Why It Is and What It Does."
9:30 WBZ, Phil Baker, comedian, and company; soloists; popular orchestra.
9:30 WEEI, ERA Symphony Orchestra, Harry Ellis Dickson, conductor.
9:30 WNAC, "Hollywood Hotel": soloists; players; Fiorito Orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, "Circus Nights": Joe Cook; Tim and Irene; soloists; choir; orchestra.
10:00 WEEI, "The First Nighter" sketch, from Chicago.
10:30 WEEI, Frank Black and his vocal-instrumental ensemble.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Rain and slightly warmer this afternoon, becoming fair by evening; fair and warmer tonight; Friday fair and slightly colder; lowest temperature tonight in the lower 40's moderate southeasterly winds, shifting to westerly tonight.

Maine: Snow in the interior with snow or rain on the coast this afternoon and tonight; warmer tonight; Friday fair.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Snow or rain this afternoon, generally fair tonight; Friday fair and colder.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain this afternoon, generally fair and warmer tonight; Friday fair and slightly colder.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh southeast and south winds shifting to westerly by tonight over south portion and increasing east or southeast becoming fresh and shifting to westerly tonight over north portion, and mostly overcast weather with rain or snow over north portion tonight; Friday fair.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	40	60	Minneapolis .	36	50
Bermuda	62	70	New Orleans.	68	82
Chicago	46	66	New York ..	42	66
Denver	36	60	Norfolk, Va..	54	58
Helena, Mont.	20	36	Philadelphia..	48	66
Jacksonville..	66	88	St. Louis ...	54	82
Kansas City..	44	74	San Francisco	44	56
Los Angeles..	48	60	Washington..	56	64
Miami, Fla...	74	78			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time March 21.
B—Maximum March 20.

High Tide in Boston

Friday, 12:10 a. m.; height, 9.6 feet
Light all vehicles at 6:36 p. m.

"A Year Ago Today in Boston"

Clear; maximum temperature 43 degrees above zero; minimum 24 above.

Boston Events
Tonight

Theaters

"ODE TO LIBERTY" (Plymouth). With Ina Claire and Walter Slezak discussing various concepts of liberty held by capitalists, communists and others. 8:30.

Movies

FINE ARTS—"Little Friend," with Nova Pilbeam. Also: Dr. Arnold Gesell's Yale Picture, "The Life and Growth of the Human Infant"; "Old Faithful Speaks," travelogue and another in plant life series, 1:30, 3:30, 5:40, 7:50, 10.

EXETER — Louisa May Alcott's "Little Men." 3:30, 6:35, 9:20. Also "Fugitive Road."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "Ruggles of Red Gap," with Charles Laughton proving himself a master of comedy, too, in this Harry Leon Wilson story. Fenway, 1:05, 4:03, 7:02, 10. Paramount, 9 a. m., 12:06, 3:16, 6:24, 9:32. Also the Martin Johnsons' latest jungle picture, "Baboona," filmed from the air for the most part.

KEITH'S—"Roberta," Jerome Kern's musical comedy, with Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire dancing more intricately than ever. Color cartoon, "Rainbow Painters." 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

ORPHEUM—Stage: Cab Calloway and orchestra, 11:40 a. m., 2:45, 5:50, 8:55. Screen: "The Whole Town's Talking," first showing 9:30 a. m. Tomorrow: "Folies Bergere."

STATE—"Shadow of Doubt," 11:55 a. m., 2:55, 5:55, 8:55. Also Gary Cooper and Anna Sten in rather gloomy story of an author and a Polish girl in Connecticut in winter, "The Wedding Night." Tomorrow: "West Point of the Air."

MAJESTIC—"Three Songs About Lenin," 11:10 a. m., 12:56, 2:42, 4:28, 6:14, 8, 9:46.

METROPOLITAN—"Gold Diggers of 1935," 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:45, 7:35, 10:25. Stage: Dorsey Brothers' orchestra. Tomorrow: "Mississippi," with W. C. Fields.

MODERN—"Clive of India," 9:05 a. m., 12:40, 4:10, 7:50. Also "Sweet Music."

BOSTON—"Captain Hurricane," A Cape Cod story, 10:15 a. m., 1:15, 4:20, 7:20, 10:05. Vaudeville. Tomorrow: "It Happened in New York."

UPTOWN — "Man of Aran," 1:10, 3:40, 6:15, 8:45. Also "Rumba."

TREMONT—"One Night of Love," and "There's Always Tomorrow." 9 a. m. to 11.

UNIVERSITY — "Sequoia," 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "Woman in Red."

STRAND—"The Captain Hates the Sea," 1:35, 4:50, 8:15. Also "Evelyn Prentice."

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Ghost Towers"; "Mexican Idyl"; other shorts and news reels including colored cartoon and sports reel. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Music

CHARDON STRING QUARTET — Works by Toch, Piston and Honegger. Brattle Hall, Cambridge. 8:30.

ERA OPERA HOUSE CONCERT — Feature of program, "Seven Last Words of Christ," sung by Greater Boston ERA Chorus. Boston Opera House. 8. Free tickets at libraries.

NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY—Concert by the Conservatory Orchestra, Wallace Goodrich, conductor. Bach and Brahms program. Jordan Hall. 8:15.

DU BURON STUDIO—Piano recital by Adelaide Gibbs, 1126 Boylston Street. 8:15.

ERA ORCHESTRAS—Free concerts: Senior High School, Somerville, at 8; Odd Fellows' Hall, Mattapan, at 8.

Other Events

"BY PACIFIC MEANS"—Lecture in this series by Prof. Manley O. Hudson. Subject: "Pacific Settlement by the League of Nations." Goddard Hall, Tufts College. Public is invited. 8.

PUBLIC LIBRARY—"English Cathedrals, Highways and Byways," by Anne de Barri Dran. 8.

CITY CLUB—"Peace Pacts and War Plans in Europe," lecture by James H. Powers of the Boston Globe. 7:45.

Tomorrow

Music

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA—Symphony Hall. 2:30.

Other Events

ART MUSEUM—Guidance by Mrs. Sayward: French Paintings. 11 a. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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Masons Play Big Part in History For Marblehead

Brethren of Philanthropic Lodge Fought With Washington and Pershing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., March 21—Addressing members of Philanthropic Lodge of Masons, which concluded a four-day celebration of its 175th anniversary last night, William H. Wormstead, senior past commander and Civil War veteran, gave a most graphic picture of the lodge history since its institution March 25, 1760.

"Philanthropic Lodge," he said, "is the third oldest Masonic lodge in Massachusetts, the eighth oldest in New England, and ranks nineteenth in age in the United States. It was founded on March 25, 1760, when Dr. John Lowell of Marblehead received his master's commission from Grand Master Jeremy Gridley. Stirring days those were! The power of France in North America was reeling to its final collapse.

"Six months before our lodge was instituted, Quebec had fallen to Wolfe's army after that desperate battle on the Plains of Abraham; and six months after our founding, Montreal surrendered to Lord Jeffery Amherst and the struggle between Britain and France for the dominion of the New World was ended.

Steeped in Revolution

"Our origins are steeped in Revolutionary tradition. While our oldest surviving lodge record was being written in 1778, Washington's ragged little army was freezing and starving amid the icy Pennsylvania hills around Valley Forge. The roster of Philanthropic's early members reads like the honor rolls of Marblehead's eminent patriots and most distinguished citizens.

"On our time-yellowed scrolls we see the illustrious names of Gen. John Glover, Col. William R. Lee, Justice Joseph Story of the United States Supreme Court, Capt. Joshua Orne, Capt. Edward Pettyplace, Chief Justice Samuel Sewell, John Pulling, the intimate friend of Paul Revere; Dr. Elisha Story, Capt. Samuel Trevett and many other leaders against tyranny who saw the light of Freemasonry in Philanthropic halls.

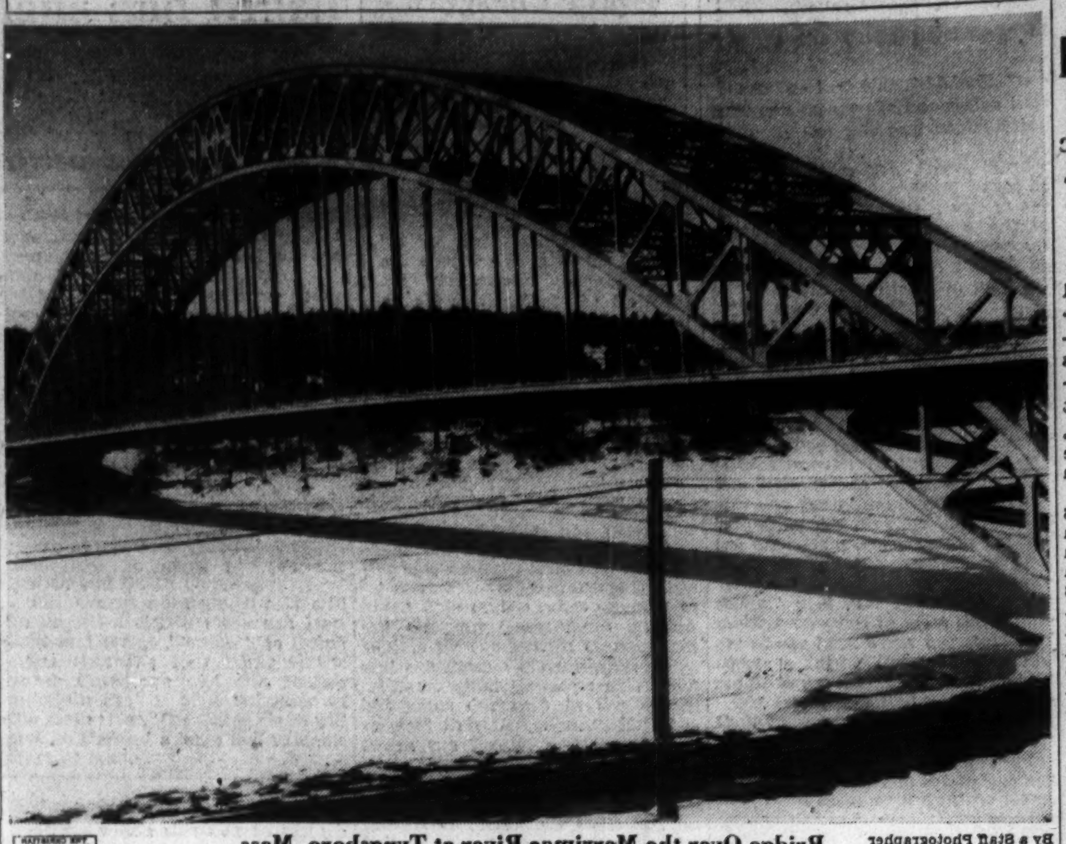
Cross Delaware with Washington

"Brethren of this lodge crossed the Delaware with Washington and suffered by his side in the terrible winter at Valley Forge; shed their blood on the hallowed decks of 'Old Ironsides' and carried with cold steel many a British ship of war; fought with Grant in the Wilderness, helped crush the mailed fist of Spain in '98, and went over the top in shell-torn France. Our famous Square and Compasses were captured from H. M. S. Hope in a gallant naval action of the Revolution, and on our precious old charter is inscribed the signature of Paul Revere.

"Yonder you see proudly displayed the historic banner of Philanthropic that was carried around the world by a renowned shipmaster, that over a federal army tent flaunted defiance to the Confederacy in the dark days of 1861, and was borne by the lodge at the laying of the cornerstone of Marblehead's government building 30 years ago.

"Eleven hundred and sixty-seven brethren have knelt at Philanthropic's altar and 45 masters good and true have held the gavel since Dr. Lowell assembled our 22 charter members in the old Commodore Tucker house 175 years ago."

Adding to the Charm of New England Scenery



By a Staff Photographer

Bridge Over the Merrimac River at Tyngsboro, Mass.

At Tyngsboro, Mass., this single-arch bridge is flung across the Merrimac River, and is dramatically impressive both to highway and railway travelers as they round the bend in the river northbound from Boston and Lowell to New Hampshire points. The bridge replaces an earlier steel one, and was built in 1931. The following year it won an award as the best bridge of its type in the United States. The bridge joins the road from Lowell on the north side of the Merrimac with the Daniel Webster highway to New Hampshire. Its building was one of the notable projects in the Merrimac Valley, which is again in the limelight as the possible scene of one of the greatest federal regional socialization projects in New England.

Bad Co-ordination Of Courts Blamed For Crime Spread

Glueck Urges Clearing Houses to Collect Data to Aid Prosecution

Centralized clearing houses for collecting crime statistics to help co-ordinate all crime-fighting agencies in the United States is proposed by Dr. Sheldon Glueck, professor of criminal law at Harvard University.

This step is not to be taken with "seven-league boots," the Harvard crime expert told the Lowell Institute last night, "but necessarily must await the complete reorganization of local judicial systems in order to strike deeply into the problems of probation, parole, juvenile delinquency, legislation and court practice."

Dr. Glueck made the following indictments of the judicial system: Judges rendering verdicts without knowledge of the background and individual traits of the men sentenced or dismissed; courts acting entirely independent of each other; millions of dollars going to build up great penal institutions for housing hardened criminals; comparatively meager appropriations for educating delinquent youth into living useful lives.

Leaks in Probation

Further evidences of "blind justice" indicated by Dr. Glueck were small-salaried probation officers appointed to help prevent youth from developing a crime complex and communities without records upon which to base efforts for crime prevention.

These were only a few of the indications of "justice in low gear" alluded to by the crime authority. The correction of these community conditions, he said, constitute the intermediary steps in the direction of a co-ordinated system for dealing intelligently with the criminal.

Most of the responsibility for judicial reform was placed by Dr. Glueck upon the judges. The men who sit at the head of the courtroom, he declared, are largely to blame that nothing has been done to provide a statistical basis upon which the courts may function with more assurance that the men they send to jail belong in jail and that the men let loose into society will not turn up immediately in another court, charged with the same offenses.

Courts Badly Co-ordinated

And even where offenses are repeated, Dr. Glueck stated, the coourts are not likely to know that the criminals have been before a judge before under the present disjointed action of the courts. Functioning as isolated units, he explained, the courts are frequently wholly ignorant of one another's business.

This unsystematic system, according to the crime expert, accounts largely for the fact that a criminal can be convicted for an offense in one court, sent to jail for the offense, and later on in another court obtain a suspended sentence or complete dismissal for repeating the offense.

The wide variance of judicial opinions handed down from the benches of various courts on cases involving identical charges and conditions were taken by Dr. Glueck as indictments of the judges. He conceded that individual cases often required individual treatment from the bench, but argued that the excessive variance of opinions could not be justified.

The reason for such variance in verdicts rendered, Dr. Glueck held, was the inadequacy of crime statistics, leaving the judges free to exercise their prejudices and to base their decisions upon their own intuitions, which Dr. Glueck declared were not always of the best.

Metal Found Fractionally Reduced By 20 Miles' Underground Pressure

How big is the squeeze and how great the "bounceability" of metals 20 miles underground?

Physicists would like to know this, in order to study the properties of metals under all conditions possible. No one can dig a hole and crawl down to see. The deepest scratch made by miners in the earth's core is about five miles, which is only a small fraction of the 3963 mile radius—a mere pin-prick not even piercing the outer skin of an apple, by comparison.

In the Laboratory

Thus the announcement by Harvard University that its Gordon McKay physical laboratories have completed experiments which enable them to produce pressures and temperatures comparable with those 20 miles and more beneath the earth's surface, holds high interest among physical scientists.

A pressure of about 75 tons per square inch, or several times that needed to burst a high explosive shell, is estimated to be "normal" at such depths. In order to reach this on the surface, a steel container about the size and shape of a soda pop bottle is used. It has a hole approximately half an inch in diameter, bored along its axis. Into the hole is inserted a specimen of the metal to be studied. The neck of the pressure chamber is then connected to a piston capable of compressing nitrogen gas to 75 tons per square inch.

Then Heating

Placing the chamber in an electric furnace and heating to 500 degrees centigrade, increases the pressure still more. Yet the specimen of metal may be shortened by only four-thousandths of an inch. So small is this measurement of elasticity, that comparing it with the thickness of ham from the butcher's slicing machine would be like comparing the distance from Boston to New York with the distance to the moon.

If flaws are present in the apparatus used for such high pressure work, and they are frequently discovered, then an explosion occurs. Splinters and pieces of apparatus lodge far into the concrete walls of Harvard's bomb-proof laboratory.

To date physicists have only been able to investigate the effects of high temperature alone, or high pressure alone. A combination of the two has never before been accomplished.

Pure minerals, salts, various kinds of glass, rocks, crystals, liquids and gases will be tested in the near future and studies will be made of the ability of such items to conduct heat by subjecting them to temperatures as high as 1000 degrees centigrade. The sun is only six times as hot as this.

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Many 30-Foot Whales Nose Shores Of Wells Bay Off Wells Beach, Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLS, Maine, March 20—Whales out of season and in unprecedented numbers have invaded the waters of Wells Bay during the past two weeks. Heretofore such whales have rarely, if ever, been seen inside the three-mile limit. Now they coolly come within a half mile of the shore. This is fully four months ahead of the usual arrival of the 30-foot youngsters.

Last week two well-known fishermen, Robert and Otis Doane, returning from trawling, ran into a herd of at least 30 huge leviathans less than half a mile off Kennebunk Beach. Failing to show their customary fear of boats, the whales approached their craft so boldly that the Doanes opened up their motor and sped for shelter of the stone piers which guard the entrance to the Kennebunk River. On another day, Mrs. Warren Wentworth counted 11 whales spouting, barely a quarter of a mile out in the bay.

The theory is advanced that they are being driven from their usual polar haunts by the relentless persecution of steam whalers, and are seeking sanctuary along the coast.

Their continued presence near here will very likely depend upon the local supply of plankton, the microscopic varieties of jelly-fish which form the food of most species of whales. This is the sustenance of the finback, right and sulphur-bottom whales, though a fourth species frequenting the Atlantic, the famous sperm whale, has solid teeth in its lower jaw instead of massive plates of whalebone and feeds at the bottom of the sea on cuttlefish and squid.

The whale sighted around here, according to description given by eye-witnesses, are not the sperm, commercially valuable for oil and spermaceti; nor the right whale, yielding oil and the best grade of whalebone. They seem to be either finbacks or sulphur bottoms, both inferior from the oil-producing standpoint and of uncertain temper.

An adult sulphur-bottom may measure 60 feet; while the finback, surpassed in size only by the "blue whale," may attain a maximum length of 100 feet. Capable of smashing a boat with a single sweep of their powerful tails, when angered, both finback and sulphur-bottom were dreaded by old-time whaling crews.

Direct Cash Relief To Supplant Food In Ohio Reforms

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 21 (AP)—As a grand jury delved into charges of "incontrovertible evidence" of political corruption in Ohio relief, drastic changes in the administration of federal aid to the State's needy were announced.

C. C. Stillman, declaring war on "chiselers" on the relief pay roll, announced today the discharge of 25 additional workers to bring to about 65 the number removed since he took charge on orders of the federal relief administrator, Harry L. Hopkins, last Monday. Mr. Stillman also announced that about April 15 direct cash relief would replace grocery orders wherever possible.

The grand jury was slow in starting. Francis W. Poulson, chairman of the Democratic State executive committee, remained at his office where he said he would be available when needed.

The State Relief Commission said 1,211,723 were on the Ohio relief rolls in January, of which 994,021 members of 242,315 families and 62,256 single persons received direct or home relief in the form of grocery orders. In addition, 152,982 of the 308,428 on work relief received some direct relief.

The January relief total was an increase of 42,724 over December. The February figure is not yet available.

Kelley Seeks Office As Worcester Mayor

WORCESTER, Mass., March 21 (AP)—Representative Edward J. Kelley, Democratic floor leader in the House, last night announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Mayor of Worcester, to succeed Mayor John C. Mahoney, who has not yet indicated whether he will run again.

Representative Kelley made the announcement at a banquet in his honor attended by Gov. James M. Curley.

Missouri Pension Bill Passes

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 21 (AP)—An old-age pension bill passed the Missouri Senate yesterday, providing for payment of not more than $30 monthly to indigent persons over 70. It now goes to the House.

Artist Shows Portraits Made on Eastern Travel

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP)—Alexandre Iacovleff, Russian artist living now in Boston, has learned that art speaks all languages.

He placed on exhibition today in explorers' hall of the National Geographic Society a series of portraits which enabled him to make his way through remote Turkestan and China.

Military governors who refused passage to the motor caravan which Mr. Iacovleff accompanied yielded passports in return for portraits. His art, he said, won where diplomacy failed.

Moon-Dog Reported Visible in Maine Skies

PORTLAND, Maine, March 21 (AP)—A "Moon-Dog," heavenly phenomenon occurring "once in a lifetime," was reported visible here last night by Robert M. Dole, meteorologist of Portland's weather bureau.

Dole likened the spectacle to "a completed rainbow around the moon," and said that at times another but incomplete "dog" overlapped the red, yellow and green halo.

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Ar. Minneapolis	11:00 pm	Ar. Chicago	10:30 pm

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Schacht Voices Full Obedience To the National Socialist Party In Working Out Economic Plans

Reich Rulers Know Credit Is Indispensable for World Trade but Germany Awaits Developments—German Interests First, Economics Minister Says

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—The future trade policy of the Third Reich, and his own complete identification with it, gave great significance to the speech of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, Reichsbank president and acting Minister of Economic Affairs, at the recent Leipzig Fair.

After having declared that foreign reports of misunderstandings between Government or Party leaders led nowhere, Dr. Schacht added that his foreign friends accomplished nothing when they sought to bring him into conflict "with the apparently impossible economic theories of National Socialism and hold me up as the protector of economic reason. I can assure them," he added decisively, "that everything I say and do has the absolute approval of Der Führer, and that I should not do or say what he disapproves of. The strength of the National Socialist regime lies in its single, controlling will through the Leader, and in the enthusiastic and unconditional submission of his co-workers and of the nation to himself."

Murmurings

Such an expression of implicit obedience to Herr Hitler should certainly silence the many murmurings heard among certain sections of the party against Dr. Schacht, because he was never a member, especially as he also justified the racio-cultural policy of the Third Reich, thus: "When National Socialism rightly expels the usurper of alien racial character from the state and civilization, this does not mean that every Jew should be exterminated indiscriminately, nor when the affectations of secrecy of Freemasons are done away with, for very good reasons, does it mean that every Freemason is a traitor."

A solution of the debt-transfer problem, Dr. Schacht sees only in one of two ways, either by a reduction of interest and amortization for German loans in combination with a temporary moratorium, or a very big increase in the German export surplus, from which to meet these charges. But as things are, no one should be surprised if, e. g., German-American trade gradually faded away, seeing that the United States first depreciated its currency, then increased its customs duties by 60 per cent for imports from non-depreciated currency states and at the same time introduced anti-dumping legislation.

Colonies Needed

Germany as an industrial state needed colonies for its raw materials. In the past it had, he declared, never used its colonies for military purposes, adding that in the 20 years or so in which Germany had colonies these were better developed, economically and culturally, than those of lands which had been colonizers for centuries.

In dealing with the National Socialist State's attitude toward economic affairs, Dr. Schacht referred to both world trade and internal business developments. It is ready and willing to co-operate in the reconstruction of world trade and therefore acknowledges its foreign debts, even though their high amount is due to reparations. Though in almost everything else there has been a great change, National Socialism's attitude toward foreign states has remained the same. But at the same time it "positively and uncompromisingly" rejects the policy of fulfillment at any price, through which former German Governments brought the country to the verge of Bolshevism, economic as well as political.

National Socialism, Dr. Schacht added later, also agreed that international credit was indispensable for world trade, but it was against any abuse of such credit. Hence, until a new outlet was created either by furthering German exports or reducing the debts, it would await developments in world trade policy. At home, however, it would do everything possible to improve the condition of its own people, not for autarchic reasons but "from the instinct of self-preservation."

What Can't Be Done

In internal business, National Socialism had refused to take over the administration, simply confining itself to exercising control. A number of misconceptions had arisen, the Reichsbank president maintained, because certain people had absurdly imagined that legislation like that in agriculture for the hereditary farms (Erbhöfe) could also be applied to trade and industry. In the Third Reich, no attempt would be made to create class distinctions, when social caste distinctions had already been driven out.

Individual economic ability and possibilities of advancement must continue, to obtain those economic improvements upon which the State depended. Today, the issue was not as to the advantages and disadvantages of free competition, but of a more practical nature. The high-toned but transparent arguments with which certain interested circles today sought special privileges from the State had to disappear, and capable and industrious businessmen should be enabled to draw the rewards of their labors.

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Brazil-British Guiana Border

Joint Commission Finds Southernmost Point of British Guiana Begins at Lower Point

Washington Irked By German Action

(Continued from Page 1)

on semiofficial authority, emphasize the firm grip the Hitler regime has on the country, and scout the possibility of collapse at a time when a firm foreign policy serves to weld the Reich together.

However, the gathering of all such opinions shows that the United States is working out definite views on the German crisis, that within the framework of clear non-involvement these views are on the side of treaty-sanctity.

Washington is not without its interventionists in the name of peace. Representative Fred H. Hildebrandt (D), South Dakota, today called upon the American people to insist upon peace abroad. He expressed confidence that President Roosevelt would follow a "rational international policy," but he said: "In the name of the toiling masses, let us insist on peace."

John Jacob Astor 3d Gets Job at N. Y. Docks

NEW YORK, March 21 (AP)—John Jacob Astor 3d went to work yesterday, down at the docks.

The scion of one of the world's wealthiest families is an assistant to Capt. Frederick Pender, assistant marine superintendent of the International Mercantile Marine Company, doing clerical work in the office at the Chelsea pier docks. He was married last summer to Ellen Tuck French, at Newport. Basil Harris, vice-president of the I. M. M., disclosed that Astor had started in at the bottom to learn the shipping business.

New Border Line Being Drawn For British Guiana and Brazil

620-Mile River Traced by Joint Commission After Years of Exploration and Effort in Wilds of South America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GEORGETOWN, Demerara, British Guiana—The map of the world will be changed again when the British and Brazilian commissioners now engaged in demarcating the boundary between Brazil and British Guiana in South America complete their work.

The boundary between the two countries was the subject of dispute for many years. It involved the possession of a territory having an estimated area of 12,741 square miles, and was settled by arbitration in 1904. The King of Italy was the arbitrator and the award was really a compromise decision by which Great Britain received about 7336 square miles, and Brazil about 5405.

The definite boundary line on the extreme south of Guiana is along a mountain range called the Sierra Akari where the Essequibo River has its source. For years the boundary was unmarked, for no one ever reached the source of this 620-mile long river, and the position of the boundary was just marked on the map from a rough guess.

The commissioners have now located the exact source of the river and after surveying the watershed it was found that the maps were in error and the most southerly point of Guiana is really at 1 deg. 10 min. north latitude.

The survey work began in 1930 and is now nearing completion. The party was recalled from the jungle and given nine months leave. It will resume early next year continuing the demarcation to the source of the Corentyne River which forms the boundary between the British and Dutch Guianas.

The Corentyne boundary is still an unsettled question between Holland and Great Britain. The Dutch claim that the New River is the upper Corentyne and the British maintain that it is a tributary of the main river. The Dutch claim will give to Holland a large and valuable tract of land.

League Awaits Call On French Protest

(Continued from Page 1)

has been consistently the British aim and might well have been realized now that Germany has "equality."

Expulsion?

The propagandist charge against France—that its object is to exclude Germany—is already heard. Indeed, one proposal which circulates in the lobbies is that Germany, although having given notice to quit, should be formally expelled for breaches of the Covenant. That would mean the end of hope for reconciliation and co-operation in the League.

Another inconvenience seen in France's procedure in its formal protest to the League, is that it may reveal the League's impotence in a matter of this kind. It is presumed that Germany, in taking its decision, considered every eventuality. Economic sanctions would only add to the present confusion. Military sanctions seem impossible at this stage.

In Reich's Favor

Opinion is growing that while there is much to deplore in German methods there was acknowledgment of theoretical military equality over two years ago, but never implemented, that the French themselves have pronounced against the professional army and in favor of conscription, and that pledges to disarm have remained unfulfilled by the appeal to the League has doubtful results, with the diplomatic activities now envisaged. British Ministers are going to Berlin Sunday and Capt. Anthony Eden proceeds thence to Moscow and the French later will go to Moscow. It is understood that Britain's Captain Eden, Italy's Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Fulvio Suvich, and Pierre Laval, French Foreign Minister, will meet Saturday in Paris for consultation.

After Berlin

It is likewise believed that Sir John Simon, British Foreign Minister, and M. Laval are to encounter Premier Mussolini in some town of northern Italy soon after Sir John's visit to Berlin. Certainly Premier Mussolini dislikes this appeal to the League while the Ethiopian appeal against Italy is pending. Yet if the great powers are in preliminary accord, as Il Duce always advocates, the Council will, it is hoped, simply record their decisions.

These considerations delayed the original French action and until the news of the ministerial decision reached the League it was generally believed in the Secretariat that the League would be ignored. Those who think the League is the sole competent international organ rejoice that the German armaments question has been referred to it. They regret that nearly a week has been lost in hesitation. But they are glad that finally the problem is seen to be one which does not merely interest France of the great powers but the whole community of nations.

In these quarters the reunion of the Council is represented in advance as the most important since the signature of the treaty. They think it might indeed mark the turning point in the history of Europe and of the League.

French Protest Cites Germany's Infractions Of Treaty Obligations

GENEVA, March 21 (AP)—France protested directly to the League of Nations today, under Article 11, Paragraph 2, of the League Covenant, against the decision of the German Government for a rearmed Germany.

The text of the French note to the League follows:

"By a law, the text of which was communicated March 16 to the Ambassadors at Berlin of France, Great Britain, Italy, and Poland, and which was made public the same day, the German Government has decided on the reintroduction of general compulsory military service in the Reich and to reorganize the German army into 12 army corps and 36 divisions.

"The German authorities also, a few days earlier, announced the creation of a German military aviation force.

"In both cases the German Government has deliberately repudiated, by a unilateral act, the contractual engagements embodied in the treaty which Germany signed.

"When entering the League of Nations, of which she still remains a member, until the expiring of the period of two years from her notification of Oct. 21, 1933, Germany in virtue of the preamble of the Covenant undertook to observe a scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organized peoples with one another.

"In the circumstances and since, under the terms of paragraph 2, Article 11, it is the right of each member of the League to bring to the attention of the Council any circumstances affecting international relations which threaten to disturb international peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends, the Government of the Republic has the honor to notify the Council of the League of the situation created by the attitude of the German Government.

"Because of the gravity of the question raised by German initiative, I have the honor to ask to call an extraordinary session of the Council for the examination of the present request."

Reich's Action Brings Britain, France And Italy in Close Accord

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

ROME, March 21—Growing identity of views and policy between the British, French and Italian governments is revealed today, following the German rejection of protests against the new military conscription decree. Great emphasis is laid on this fact by a spokesman of the Fascist Government.

In spite of little interest hitherto shown by Premier Benito Mussolini in the League, it is obvious that he fully indorses the decision of the French Foreign Minister, Pierre Laval, to bring the whole matter before the Council. Il Duce is also credited with the intention of strengthening the political bonds uniting Italy, France and England so that they may be ready to act, should Germany again break the international law or refuse to join Europe's great powers in a collective settlement of security.

In its note to Berlin the Italian Government said it had always endeavored to associate fully with the German Reich in a system of collaboration between the principal interested powers which would fully recognize to the Reich the right and responsibility of sovereign state. The step now taken by Germany is of particular gravity, chiefly because of the uneasiness it has created in other countries. Italy had given proofs of determination to collaborate in the international field and intended to continue its efforts in this direction but reminded Germany that "in eventual future negotiations Italy cannot simply accept as an accomplished fact unilateral decisions which annul an undertaking of international character."

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ROME, March 21—Federico Baistrocchi, Under-Secretary of War, speaking in the presence of Premier Mussolini before a tense Chamber of Deputies, declared today that Italy would keep its present military class under arms, that there would be no reduction in the Italian conscription terms, and that Italy was ready for "a war of movement."

Italy Files Protest At Berlin on Reich's Infraction of Treaty

ROME, March 21—Italy has formally protested to the German Reich against its violation of the military clauses of the Versailles Treaty.

The text of the Italian Government's note delivered today to the Reich's Foreign Minister, Baron Constantin von Neurath, by the Italian Ambassador, Vittorio Cerrutti, follows:

"The Chancellor of the Reich on March 16 communicated to the Italian Ambassador a law promulgated the same day on the basis of which the German Government has re-established in Germany obligatory military service and increased effectives of the German army to 36 divisions. One week previously German authorities had communicated officially the constitution of German military aviation.

"The Italian Government has taken note of the notes directed to the German Government on this subject by the British Government and the French Government.

"The Italian Government cannot but point out that in the accord reached in Rome, Jan. 7, 1935, between the Italian and the French Governments, and the final communique of the conversations in London between the British and French Governments published on Feb. 3, there was reaffirmed the essential principles of that military statute established by Part V of the Treaty of Versailles which could not be modified by unilateral act.

"The Italian Government which, in so far as it is concerned, has always maintained the opportunity of revision of Part V of the Treaty of Versailles through negotiations among the interested Governments, in conditions of perfect parity, had adhered to the principle that the question of German armament should have been the object of a general negotiation similar to what was established in the declaration of Dec. 11, 1932, in which Germany participated.

"This procedure had been accepted in principle by the German Government itself in its communication on Feb. 14, of this year.

"The Italian Government therefore feels the duty of advancing the most ample reservation concerning the decision of the Government of the Reich and its probable development.

"The Italian Government has always sought to link the Reich fully to the system of collaboration among the principal interested powers which would recognize fully to the Reich the right and responsibilities of a sovereign state.

"Especially for these precedents the decision of the Reich acquires particular seriousness especially for the state of uncertainty which it excites in all countries.

"The Italian Government has given many proofs, also recently, of its desire for international collaboration and proposes to continue in those directions which respond to the need of the people and to postulate neighborliness in Europe, but feels the duty of declaring that in the eventual future negotiations she cannot simply accept as situations of fact those determined by unilateral decision which annul the undertakings of international character."

American Peace Aid Weygand's 'Prayer'

By the Associated Press

Paris, March 21

GEN. MAXIME WEYGAND, in the presence of United States Ambassador Jesse Straub at the American Club, today "prayed" that the United States would "play her part in the peace of the future."

"I am asked," the general said, "if the days now are not the same as the days of 1913 and 1914. My answer is a prayer of an old soldier that the United States will play her part in the peace of the future."

The remainder of General Weygand's address was largely devoted to reminiscences of his war service with Marshal Foch.

Tsaldaris Shuffles Greek Cabinet Posts

ATHENS, March 21 (AP)—Premier Panayoti Tsaldaris last night completed reorganization of his Cabinet, disrupted by resignations following the revolt. He retained the portfolios of Premier and Foreign Minister for himself.

Gen. George Condylis, who doffed ministerial duties to take the field at the head of Government troops, remains as War Minister. Pericles Rhallys was named Minister of the Interior.

The Finance Ministry goes to Georges Pesmazoglou, the Ministry of Marine to Mr. Dousmanis and the Ministry of Agriculture to John Theotokis.

War Deflation Plan Is Declared Sound

(Continued from Page 1)

"change the entire psychology of war."

"For the first time," he said, "nobody can escape the knowledge that he is in the war and contributing to it."

"Yes," replied Mr. Flynn. "Under this plan the next conflict would be not a war for loot, or a war to get out of the depression, or a war to make money from, but a war for some national objective, fought by one army in the field and paid for by an army at home."

Mr. Flynn said he was convinced labor would lend its support to the program if it found that industrial employers were not going to make huge profits out of future wars. He suggested that it might be left to the President to decide when a war was serious enough to invoke the new war mobilization plan.

It was freely admitted that a future Congress may be unwilling to use plans laid down by the present Congress for the conduct of war. "We are a munitions plant ourselves," said Mr. Flynn. "We are making weapons to fight the profiteer at our back when war starts. Of course a future Congress may not see fit to use the weapons we make."

Mr. Flynn promised the committee that he and his assistants would have ready by next Tuesday the draft of proposed legislation for presentation to Congress. The committee has not yet formally approved the plans.

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Geneva Believes Reich's Return To League Indispensable Part In Any Plan for European Peace

Why Every Sort of Means Is Being Employed to Bring Germany Back to Council Table and Into Agreement for Arms Reduction

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, March 21 — Unquestionably the chief diplomatic energies of those countries which desire peace in Europe are directed to the return of Germany to the League of Nations. It is altogether wrong to suppose that this hoped-for return of Germany is merely a matter of League prestige. And it is infinitely more than a formal recognition of the place of the League in international life. It is vital.

The absence of the United States, the withdrawal of Japan, certainly hamper the work of the League—but do not make the task of the League impossible. Both of these countries, be it noted, though not members, co-operate with the League as often as is necessary, and participate in the League deliberations.

But the position in Europe is altogether different. While any nation of major importance stands aloof—as Germany does in the fullest sense—from Geneva, nothing can be accomplished in any domain, and peace is undoubtedly put in jeopardy.

Disarmament Needs Reich

There is, first, the problem of disarmament. It is a world problem, but it is peculiarly a European problem. Now, no disarmament accord can possibly be reached unless Germany is a party to it. And Germany will not be a party to any disarmament measures until (a) its own rearmament is recognized and legalized, (b) it resumes its seat in the Genevan institutions which are charged to find solutions and to apply them. It is futile to think of European disarmament without Germany.

Yet the alternative is a race in arms. France is doubling its period of military service, and Czechoslovakia has already increased the length of conscription. The unfortunate British White Paper showed that Great Britain is ready to rearm formidably. It is known that Russia is enormously militarized. As for the Little Entente, the opinion is seriously expressed in technical quarters that the three members of it together constitute the strongest military force on the Continent. The technical opinion may be discounted if one urges that there is still perhaps some lack of political homogeneity; but it is nevertheless very striking.

To what goal can Europe be going, therefore, unless a halt is called? And the chief condition is that Germany shall re-enter the councils of the nations and agree, in the framework of the League, to a general limitation and reduction of arms.

Breeds Alliances

Another reason why Germany's return to the League is absolutely indispensable, if peace is to be preserved, is that its absence produces suspicions which are manifested in the fashioning and the renewal of alliances of one kind or another, open or covert. These alliances—Russia, the Little Entente, France—can only be interpreted, while Germany stands apart, as directed against Germany. It may be said they are defensive but the result will be precisely the same. If the idea is firmly fixed that Europe is again arraying itself into two hostile camps, the hope of reconciliation will be abandoned, and sooner or later the opposition will break out actively and tragically.

A third reason why all sensible diplomatists desire Germany's return to the League is that the League provides a safety-valve for quarrels. It brings statesmen together, it provides them with a platform, it enables them to express without offense their opinion in the tremendous issues which confront Europe. Without these contacts, diplomacy is much more difficult. Visits to Berlin—as to Rome, as to Paris, as to London—are always possible, but they are much harder to arrange, and they demand a rigid program. There are liable to be breakdowns, and resounding failures. Geneva is much more discreet, despite the publicity which it receives. Geneva is taken for granted, its meetings are a matter of course, it cannot break down or fail, for only the positive results count. In these times fraught with diplomatic perils, Europe cannot afford to let Germany stay away from Geneva.

League Has Machinery

It is further to be noted that Geneva, when all is said and done, does provide machinery for the fulfillment or modification of the treaties. There would have been chaos in the Saar had not the League been in existence. There would have been angry disputes between France and Germany. As it is, the League made every arrangement, and conducted the whole affair to a satisfactory conclusion. The conclusion, be it said, was particularly satisfactory from the German viewpoint. This is an example of how the League carries out the terms of the treaties—which are by no means always to the advantage of the "victor" countries. But equally important is the famous Article 19 of the Covenant, which calls on the League to reconsider treaties which are inapplicable, and international conditions which endanger the world's peace. While Germany is absent, it will be difficult for France, the Little Entente and other countries to take the initiative of considering these matters, and Europe will, by permitting international conditions which endanger the world's peace to exist, drift helplessly towards disaster. But with Germany in the League, things will be different. In good earnest the dangerous conditions can be taken up and discussed, and solutions worked out.

Decisive Factor

Whatever view one takes of this or that feature of French or German policy, there can surely be no doubt that Germany's presence or absence in respect of the League will be decisive.

Germany's absence from the League, for a variety of reasons, means, sooner or later, unless present conditions change, a European war. It prevents an arms agreement. It isolates Germany and encourages alliances. It denies to Europe a proper safety-valve. It makes reconsideration of dangerous treaties impossible.

Germany's presence in the League means: (a) an arms agreement which cannot otherwise be obtained, (b) the non-crystallization of alliances which are perilous, (c) the provision of a safety-valve for European quarrels, (d) the non-isolation of Germany and its friendly normal contacts with other nations, (e) the proper fulfillment of treaties when it is right they should be fulfilled, and (f) their revision or at least reconsideration when they are irritating or unjust.

It is no mere verbalism, or insistence on method, to say that if Europe wants peace it must, at any cost, get Germany back into the League.

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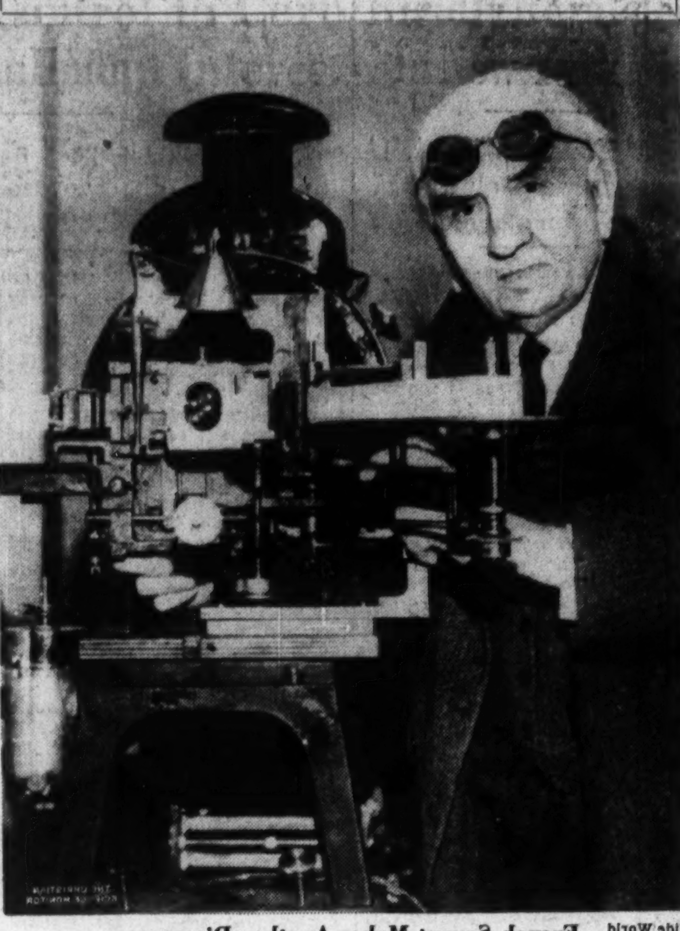

Wide World

French Savant Makes Another Discovery

One of the Pioneers in Cinema World Has Developed New Film-Apparatus That Makes Films More Lifelike.

Lumière Invention To Use Spectacles For Viewing Films

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Extending the idea of the old-fashioned stereoscope, Louis Lumière, French pioneer in development of the motion picture camera, claims to have finally perfected a three-dimensional film.

Revolutionary effects of depth and relief have been obtained by M. Lumière, according to those privileged to see the "preview" of his invention, which was presented to the French Academy of Sciences recently. Commercial application of the device is said to be perfectly possible.

The essence of M. Lumière's discovery is simply a pair of colored spectacles. Indeed, the new three-dimensional movies are less an invention than a perfection of the old stereoscope in common use since 1855! The two little colored windows mounted on a sliding rule constituted the simple form of stereoscope. Experiments have been made with motion pictures, whereby two images—one red and one green—were projected simultaneously on the screen. The spectators utilized spectacles having one green and one red lens, which succeeded in giving a stereoscopic effect of depth.

These experiments, however, were not fully successful. The reason according to M. Lumière, is not that the audience objected to wearing glasses, but that the red and green lenses employed were crude and unsatisfactory affairs. Green light, he explains, lingers longer on the retina than red, thus producing an uncomfortable and unnatural effect.

This difficulty has now been overcome by M. Lumière, for his glasses are no longer red and green. One lens is bluish in color and the other yellowish.

Two years of constant research, M. Lumière declares, were necessary to find these two complementary tones which "synchronize" the red and green images. One of them lets through only the green, red, violet, indigo and blue, while the other admits red, orange, yellow and green. Since these colors combine to form the spectrum of sunlight, the apparent result is a natural white light.

After beginning by using two separate cameras to take the films used in his new system, M. Lumière perfected a camera with a double set of lenses. A projector with a double lens is likewise used. This part of the picture presents little difficulty, but M. Lumière admits that later progress may be necessary to eliminate the use of spectacles. Meanwhile, he feels that a successful intermediate stage has now been reached.

To demonstrate his invention before the Academy of Science here, M. Lumière presented a three-dimensional film showing the entry of a train into a railway station. It was entitled "The Arrival of a train at La Ciotat"—the same subject and scene of his first motion picture film, made in 1895.

American Water Works

Output of electric energy of the electric properties of American Water Works and Electric Company for the week ended March 16 totaled 40,548,000 kilowatt hours, an increase of 12 per cent over the output of 36,293,000 kilowatt hours for the corresponding period of 1934.

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'No War Impends,' Kellogg Declares; Blames Armaments

Former Secretary of State Sees No Objection to Washington Protest

Firm belief that Europe will keep out of war is expressed by the statesman whose name is inseparably linked with the Pact of Paris, in an article surveying the present critical situation in Europe, written for the Associated Press.

By Frank B. Kellogg

Former United States Secretary of State

Breaking treaties rather than swords is not the best way to maintain peace. Nevertheless, there is not going to be any war in Europe. They haven't forgotten the last one yet.

I don't believe the nations of Europe are entirely free from blame in this situation. In the Versailles Treaty they pledged themselves to disarm. If any of them have done so, I do not recall which and when.

The great danger to the peace of the world is contained in the building of armaments, both land and naval.

Of course, that is no excuse for Germany to violate her treaty agreements, but there is some truth in Hitler's statements, if I read them correctly, that the other nations agreed to reduce armaments, and none of them have done so.

I know the American Government has consistently advocated the reduction of armaments and has done so itself. For four years, when I was Secretary of State, I did all I could to facilitate this movement.

There is not going to be any war, and certainly we are not going to be in any that do appear later in Europe.

It would be perfectly proper for the State Department to make representations to Germany, along with those of other powers.

Apparently, the same old alliances are building up again in Europe. Their ultimate outcome will be the same as before. I never knew in the history of the world a time when a military alliance kept the peace. They have enlarged the theater of destruction more than any one thing.

The idea is worn out. It never produced peace. I am sure our State Department, recognizing this, will take the proper course in determining official American attitude.

Statesmen frequently do things like Hitler has done for home consumption. His action is not, in itself, significant. As a part of the whole picture in Europe, it is significant.

Stranded Lobster Canners Win Damages From Firm

PARIS, March 21 (AP)—Surviving employees of a mid-ocean lobster canning station who were stranded and forgotten for six months on a sun-scorched island in the Indian Ocean, yesterday won their suit for damages. They charged the French lobster company failed to send relief to the seven workers on the island four years ago. Four perished before a relief ship arrived with provisions.

The court awarded a woman survivor of the group marooned on St. Paul Island 30,000 francs (approximately $2000). Three men were awarded 10,000 francs each. The widows of four of the workmen, who perished, received 35,000 francs each.

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Powers Expect France to Call World Monetary Conference To Plan Recovery Via Stabilization

Premier Flandin Warns Britain and United States Against Dumping Due to Depreciated Currencies, Saying This Will Force New Protective Barriers

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS, March 21—"Just as monetary stability is the prerequisite of economic recovery, so the suppression of import quotas and trade restrictions is an essential condition of this recovery." This statement by Pierre Etienne Flandin, France's Prime Minister, has been hailed here as implying a new orientation in France's financial and foreign commercial policies.

Repeated declarations by M. Flandin, both in Parliament and in public, have led to a growing conviction that the present Government is contemplating some action in this direction. They have given weight to reports current in Paris that France is working quietly, through diplomatic and banking channels, for the convening of an international monetary conference.

"We shall do our utmost to hasten the stabilization of the principal currencies," Premier Flandin affirmed recently in inaugurating the Lyons Fair, "because in our view that is the essential condition of any substantial resumption of trade exchanges and return of prosperity."

Would Check Gold Flow

The cabinet's policy of cheaper credit, he asserted, was directly in line with this desire to encourage stabilization, since it aimed at lowering interest rates in France and thus checking the flow of gold from other capitals to Paris.

"It is undeniable that certain instabilities, certain declines in the value of the world's principal currencies are still troubling the economic life of the nations," M. Flandin told the Chamber of Deputies recently. "I would not be telling the truth if I did not say that the recent fluctuations of an important foreign currency had received serious attention from the Government. Does that mean that we have the slightest intention of giving up our policy of stability and protection of the franc? Not at all, and these fluctuations only confirm our opinion that currency stability is the preliminary and determining condition of economic improvement throughout the world."

New Tariffs

The decline of the pound and dollar, if it continued, will force France to clap new tariffs or quota restrictions on imports from Britain and America, M. Flandin warned, since "dumping" through depreciated currencies was manifestly unfair to French producers. For this very reason, he affirms, stabilization must precede the abandonment of abusive customs duties and excessive quota limitations, "which must eventually paralyze production in all countries if their application continues." Obviously, he said, quotas could not be abolished immediately, but a beginning could and should be made, once the principal currencies have been stabilized.

The same reasoning, according to M. Flandin, applies to France's armament policy. The increases in expenditures on a big naval building program, on modernizing French aviation, on motorizing the army, as well as the lengthened period of compulsory military service, were, he claimed, forced upon France by unstable international conditions.

"But despite this present expenditure on armaments," M. Flandin concludes, "a day must come for the European countries, which stand on the brink of ruin because of military expenditures, to concert with a view to drastic reductions."

Newspaper Advertising Found Ahead of Year Ago

CHICAGO, March 21 (AP)—Newspaper advertising increased 4.9 per cent in February over February, 1934, the publication Advertising Age reported after a survey of 81 cities.

Lovely Bridges Set as Objective Of British Plans

Hore-Belisha Asks Local Roadbuilders to Seek Beauty With Utility

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Making Britain a country of beautiful bridges is the aim of Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha, Minister of Transport.

Mr. Hore-Belisha has sent a circular to highway authorities urging them to take the utmost care to see that new bridges and reconstructed bridges are both finely designed and suitable to their surroundings.

The Minister declares he feels it necessary to call attention to this aspect of the design of road bridges, owing to the very large number of weak bridges which are to be reconstructed under the Government's five-year plan for roads.

To insure representative beauty, all highway authorities are being asked to make a practice of consulting the Royal Fine Arts Commissions before accepting signs.

These commissions are always ready to advise without any charge, the Minister points out in his circular. Mr. Hore-Belisha has also reminded local authorities contemplating the alteration of ancient bridges that it is of the greatest importance to obtain first-class help in designs.

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A great many investors in this country are owners of investment trust securities. Because of the widespread interest in this type of company, we presented in our Fortnightly Review of March 6, 1935 a brief study of the experience of the older British investment trusts, most of which have had a much longer history than any in the United States.

Their recent record may possibly be of benefit in appraising the permanency of the investment trust movement in this country as well as the future direction of its trend.

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Leviathan on Way to Retire

Income Taxes Show Third Rise

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 20—The bonus and work-relief bill struggles concentrated capitol attention today. Both were progressing rapidly toward final votes.

At the White House, President Roosevelt had his first opportunity to comment on the European crisis—and avoided any tangible commitments. The State Department, still concentrating on the situation, saw further conferences between Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and Norman H. Davis, America's "Ambassador-at-Large."

Meanwhile, on Capitol Hill, attempts to strengthen American national defenses pushed along, intensified by the European crisis. The Naval Affairs Committee of the House expedited bills to permit the navy to strengthen its Pacific bases, and enlarge officer and manpower.

Hearings were called on bills to set up powerful army aviation bases at strategic points in Alaska, the Canal Zone, and territorial United States. Hearings on the $407,000,000 army-modernization program were also expedited. Thus the influence of the troubled international scene was directly translated into big-armament efforts in Washington.

Army Maneuvers: The "war game" will be played by the United States Army and Navy this year on the most extensive scale in American history. For the Army, the cost will be some $379,630.

While the Navy is conducting its elaborate maneuvers in the Pacific, extending over a vast area including the Aleutian Islands territory and waters west of Hawaii, the Army will be marching over hill and dale in the neighborhood of Watertown, N. Y.

Commanding generals had hoped the Army might maneuver in New Jersey, there to repulse an enemy which would have landed on the tempting and low-lying shores bent on invasion. But there were too many fields with crops growing in New Jersey, and though the "foreign enemy" presumably would not have been halted by the crops, the higher command decided to migrate to the less choice acres of upstate New York.

Some 60,000 men, the greatest number ever concentrated by the United States in peacetime maneuvers, will rally at Pine Camp under command of Maj. Gen. Dennis E. Nolan, Second Corps Area. In addition to troops from regular army posts along the seaboard, a number of national guard organizations will take part, devoting their regular two weeks of training to joint exercise with the professional troopers. Army officers have long had their eyes on the national guard with a view to joint maneuvers. With regular infantry, artillery, cavalry, general headquarters air force squadrons and tank units participating, they anticipate interesting work on tactics, strategy, and novel problems.

Income Taxes: Income taxpayers are taking a considerably larger financial interest in the New Deal this year than they did last, statistics released by the Bureau of Internal Revenue indicate.

During the first 15 days of March the initial collection period for taxes paid on 1934 incomes, the Treasury took in $191,358,909, compared with $147,794,894 reported during the same period last year. Collections for the full month of March are expected to be 30 per cent larger than for March a year ago.

Only six of the nation's 64 collection districts showed a decrease in the amount collected.

Statistics as compiled by the Bureau of Internal Revenue are cold, hard things. Officials there do not take it upon themselves to say "thank you" to those who send them money. They take their job as a matter of course. But there was no doubt that those in charge of the Administration's unbalanced budget were happy to see the increased revenue rolling in.

Leviathan to Retire: What is apparently the final decision that the S. S. Leviathan no longer must make obligatory sailings to satisfy the Government and to the great financial loss of its lessees, has been taken.

The giant liner, not so long ago the pride of the Atlantic fleet, and still a magnificent ship, is to be retired permanently, under a contract signed yesterday between Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, and the United States Lines. In place of the Leviathan, the United States Lines contract to build a new ship similar to the Manhattan and the Washington.

The company pays the Government $500,000 as consideration for the waiving of continued operation of the Leviathan during the 1935 and 1936 seasons. Every trip of the vessel involved a heavy deficit for its operators.

The mighty vessel is one of the continuing tragedies of the seas. An imposing ship, fully equal to any plying the Atlantic, it paid expenses only during years of ultra-booming tourist traffic. It was built in Hamburg and commissioned in 1914, the Vaterland, and turned over to the United States under the peace treaties. In 1922 the ship was reconditioned at a cost of $8,000,000 and has drawn down huge subsidies from the Government almost annually.

Nor has the subsidy-trail ended. Its successor will have subsidies equalizing the cost of construction with costs in foreign shipyards, and presumably operating subsidies will also be allotted. The hull and machinery of the Leviathan must be kept in good condition and repair until December, 1936. Thereafter it will probably be put out of commission forever.

Indiscretion: Commander Ralph D. Weyerbacker, U. S. N., was found guilty of a "serious error of judgment" by the Navy's General Board when he offered his technical services to an airplane construction company several years ago. The findings of the investigation, approved by Claude M. Swanson, Secretary of the Navy, however, cleared the naval officer on all other counts.

The charges against Commander Weyerbacker constituted one of several cases involving the connections of army and navy officers with private industry which have developed out of the Senate's munitions investigation and various other investigations conducted by house committees. In this instance the officer was found to have been acting in good faith under the impression that he was contributing to the quality of naval equipment by offering his advice.

But other cases have not been so easily explained. For example, there were officers in positions affecting purchases who as a general practice bought their automobiles at substantial discounts from manufacturers anxious to sell to the Army or Navy.

To the services such incidents indicate the temptations to which an officer is subjected when trying to maintain an officer's position and often a family on a very meager salary. Some succumb. The great majority presumably do not. The British remedy is higher pay; the French permit officers to marry only when the prospective wife has an independent income sufficient to support her.

Another angle is that such "indiscretions" were common enough in earlier days. During and after the Civil War particularly, the ethics of service officers were far less rigid than at present. The prominence given to recent cases is argued as proof of their scarcity.

Mr. Farley's Turn: Both Senator Huey Long of Louisiana and his colleague, Thomas . Schall of Minnesota, discovered today that Postmaster General F-rley is not going t. sit back and turn the other cheek to their respective attacks. The former has been trying to secure a Senate investigation of Mr. Farley. The latter has been charging censorship of his mail.

Today it develops that both his attackers are under suspicion of abusing their senatorial franking privileges. If formal charges are made and proved in court, fines might run into thousands of dollars. Mr. Farley formerly charged Senator Schall with the practice in a letter to Sen te Majority Leader Joseph T. Robinson. Senator Long has been under investigation for some time.

If either has mailed campaign matter to constituents not contained in the Congressional Record he would be subject to fine, plus postage for each letter.

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General Revision Of NRA Is Agreed On in Washington

Senate Hearing, However, Is Thought to Have Gained Friends

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 21—While a contraction of NRA's scope and a thorough revision of its methods, powers and organization have been generally agreed upon here, nearly two weeks of senatorial investigation have resulted in a definite turn of senatorial opinion in favor of at least the basic principles underlying the industrial recovery experiment.

The element in the Senate which has been clamoring loudly and insistently for complete elimination of the Blue Eagle organization and an abandonment of its aims has definitely not strengthened itself by the proceedings before the Senate Finance Committee. The general result as estimated by observers is that the congressional rank and file which had formed its opinion of NRA largely on hearsay has tended to become more rather than less sympathetic as it acquires more factual information.

Opposition Prejudices Cause

In effect, the hearings have amounted to an elementary school course in the theories underlying the NRA. Since the original act was rushed through Congress with little or no mature legislative deliberation the Senate is having its first real opportunity to find out what it did, why it did it, and what the result has been.

The opposition group in the committee, having delved somewhat more into the subject in advance, have taken the initiative in the hearings so far with a result unfavorable to their position.

At today's hearing Senator William H. King (D) of Utah, most aggressive of the anti-NRA bloc, added to the trend and at the same time provided an example of why the opposition tactics have not prospered so well as had perhaps been expected.

Questions Cause Resentment

The witness was Sidney Hillman, a former president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, who is at present a member of the NIRB, NRA's controlling board. Senator King knew that Mr. Hillman was Russian by birth and proceeded in his questioning to attempt to show that Mr. Hillman's assumed Communistic background had some connection with NRA's career.

What Senator King apparently did not know was that Mr. Hillman had left Russia long before the Bolshevist revolution—in 1906, to be exact—and that he is now regarded as one of the most conservative among the men prominent in labor circles. His methods of questioning and his refusal to permit Mr. Hillman to explain his position produced such an adverse effect on the audience that when Senator Edward P. Costigan (D) of Colorado protested against inquisitorial methods, the spectators applauded.

Citizen for Many Years

Senator Hugo Black (D) of Alabama broke into the proceedings to get at the facts. His questions brought out that Mr. Hillman, born in 1887, had come to the United States in 1906 and had been naturalized at once.

Senator King's attempt to emphasize Mr. Hillman's allegedly "radical" background took up most of the session preventing a discussion of NRA, a fact over which Mr. Hillman expressed deep resentment.

At the close of the hearing Mr. Hillman said:

"I'll be glad to give my record of where I was born, and about everything I have done since then. It will stand up with that of any man in this country."

The incident, while proving nothing directly about the NRA, obviously antagonized other members of the committee and manifestly induced more sympathy on the part of some than they might otherwise have felt.

Darrow Outburst Did Harm

Of similar effect yesterday was the testimony of Clarence Darrow. The opposition had brought him here from Chicago and presented him as its star witness. But Mr. Darrow's testimony was admittedly prejudiced. He said at one point that he "hated to admit anything good about NRA." With that admission one opposition senator admitted privately that Mr. Darrow had hurt rather than aided their cause.

Another weakness on the part of the opposition has been their concentration almost exclusively on the single contention that NRA has encouraged monopolies by permitting price-fixing. Whether this is the case or not Senators whose state industries have prospered through price control are not likely to be moved by what seem almost academic discussions over long range effects of such a system.

Differ on Price Issue

For while the opposition insist that price control is the tool of monopoly, NRA witnesses declare with equal insistence that price-cutting is the most powerful monopoly weapon and that NRA has deprived monopolies of their power by putting a floor under prices.

Which is correct appears to have much less weight with the legislators than does the more practical question whether their home industries are better or worse off.

The net result appears to be considerable certainty that a revised NRA will be approved by Congress in time for it to take the place of the present act when it expires on June 16.

Lottery for Pension Funds Approved in Maine House

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 21 (AP)—The Maine House of Representatives today voted 74 to 71 for a State lottery to provide funds for old age pensions.

The bill, directing that 10 per cent of lottery proceeds be used for administration costs, 35 per cent for prizes and 55 per cent for old age pensions, provided for a referendum. It was approved only after long and spirited debate, and goes to the Senate for approval or rejection.

Indiana Places Consumer Credit Under Rigid Control to Curb Excessive Installment Interest

Governor Calls State Act a Magna Charta for the Poor Man—Financing Cost for Radio Receiving Sets Found as High as 98.5 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 21—All agencies operating in Indiana that advance money or credit at a charge or rate of interest greater than the ordinary usury rate come under strict regulation of the State as the result of a new law enacted by the Seventy-Ninth General Assembly and signed by Gov. Paul V. McNutt. The Governor personally led the fight for the consumer credit regulatory law when a powerful national lobby sought to block passage in the Indiana Legislature on the grounds that such laws would be unconstitutional.

The Governor said that the Indiana Legislature by enacting a law to regulate consumer credit had "written the Magna Charta for the poor man who is compelled to buy on installments." The Indiana law is the first of its kind in the United States, and it is hoped that it will be a model for other states, the Governor said.

Evidence of Sale

Hereafter, every installment seller must give the buyer a written instrument evidencing sale. Every installment sale contract must recite the agreed cash price, the down payment, the unpaid balance, the amount of finance charge and the total time balance. The installment seller or finance company must mail to the buyer within 25 days a statement of the cost of insurance included in the finance charge.

The buyer has the right to prepay his contract and receive a discount therefor. The finance charge contracted for shall not exceed the amount fixed by the department. Every person engaged in the business of purchasing retail installment contracts must procure a license and become subject to the supervision and examination by the department of financial institutions.

Unregulated Agencies

"During the past quarter of a century there has been a rapid development in this country of installment buying and the purchasing of consumption goods on credit," Governor McNutt said in asking the law. "Among the credit agencies growing to meet this demand are those under the generic term of finance companies, industrial banks, pawnbrokers, installment sellers, automobile finance companies and many unregulated lending and credit agencies."

Of a survey of credit conditions in Indiana, Governor McNutt said: "We found serious abuses that included disregard of the rights of delinquent borrowers when goods were repossessed, disallowance of interest rebates for prepayments, confused and misleading contracts and financing charges ranging from 20 to 120 per cent. Recovery was being held up by these usurious methods. A few unscrupulous lending agencies were making the field of operation difficult for the honest credit agency."

The survey indicated that in some cases in the country rates for financing radios were as high as 98.5 per cent, automobile tires 106.15 per cent and men's clothing 103.3 per cent.

Byrne-Killgrew Insurance Bill Passes N. Y. House

Provides Employers Set up Funds for Reserves by Pay-Roll Levies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 21—The Byrne-Killgrew bill providing for a state system of unemployment insurance went to the Senate today after having been passed by the Assembly by a vote of 102 to 42 last night. Twenty-five Republicans joined with the solid bloc of 77 Democrats in the lower house in approving the measure.

The bill was designed to synchronize with federal statutes, and if passed by the Senate, will become effective on Jan. 1 next, regardless of whether the federal bill now pending in Congress is enacted.

The Byrne-Killgrew measure provides that the employer pay all the funds to set up reserves on which to draw in slack times. These funds would be raised by a sliding scale of levies on pay rolls, depending on business indices. All funds would go into a state pool.

"Manual workers and all white-collar workers receiving less than $50 a week are provided for in the bill. Payments would start next year and insurance benefits would be available in 1938."

Democrats stressed today that the bill was not a "cure-all," but was the best that could be provided at this time.

The measure was put through the lower house by such an overwhelming vote only through the use of the whip by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, who looks on the bill as one of the outstanding features of his legislative program. He is prepared to use the same forceful methods to get its approval by the Senate. Today he expressed gratification that the measure had been passed by the Assembly and appeared confident it would win in the Senate.

Passage of the bill by State Senator John L. McNaboe (D) of New York City, banking breach of promise and alienation of affections actions also was passed by the Senate and went to Governor Lehman today for approval or rejection, having already been passed by the Assembly by a vote of 36 to 9, following a sharp debate.

This measure was challenged by several prominent Democrats and Republicans, among them, in the upper house, being Mrs. Rhoda Fox Graves, the only woman senator here. The opposition held that the bill struck directly at the rights of women and was as strongly defended by its backers as an effective ban on "legal blackmail."

Under the terms of the legislation breach of promise actions may be instituted in the courts of New York State only when there is a written promise to marry.

Larceny of Locomotive Charged on Contractor

NEW YORK, March 21 (AP)—The mystery of the missing locomotive was cleared up yesterday with the arrest and arraignment of Murray Baker, Long Island equipment contractor, on a charge of being a fugitive from New Jersey.

Baker is charged in Jersey City with grand larceny. He said he bought the 25-ton narrow-gauge locomotive from the Government for $75 at a sale recently at the Metuchen Arsenal. He sold it to the Peele Door Company, at Hollis, Long Island, for $525.

The locomotive was stored in the A. G. Schoonmaker warehouse in Jersey City. Baker said he went to the warehouse several days ago, after payment was overdue, and took the locomotive away on a truck.

Standard Gas Electric Output

Electric output of Standard Gas and Electric Company for the week ended March 16 totaled 82,891,439 kilowatt hours an increase of 6 per cent compared with the corresponding week last year.

Holmes Group Aids Crime Inquiry Of Jury in New York

District Attorney Called Ineffective in Prosecution Methods

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 21—The City Affairs Committee, long in the forefront of the government reform movement here, today entered the gambling and vice rings inquiry now being conducted by the March Grand Jury, with the announcement that its officers would initiate and carry on their own investigation. Publicity will be withheld for the present, the committee stated, adding that due announcement will be made as developments warranted.

Entrance into the vice and crime situation was foreshadowed last week when the committee issued a criticism of what it termed were the ineffectual prosecution methods of the Tammany District Attorney, William C. Dodge, whom it charged not only with having neither desire for nor intention of a clean-up.

Dr. John Haynes Holmes, chairman of the committee, demanded that the "lid be ripped off" the situation, and characterized the attitude of the District Attorney's office toward it as "appalling."

Meanwhile, the grand jury proceedings are in their third week, without important development, but with Mr. Dodge's promise of "many more indictments" and his expressed determination to subpoena lawyers implicated in the vice, crime, policy playing and bail-bond rackets, who have refused to sign waivers of immunity and go before the March panel.

Labor Union Charter Sought by Clergymen

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 21—A group of 30 New York City clergymen today filed an application with the American Federation of Labor for a labor union charter for ministers. The objective is more equitable salaries and the lifting of minimum pay for the cloth to $2500 a year throughout the country.

A clergymen's union, inter-faith and inter-racial, has been existent here for more than a year, it was learned, with the Rev. Dr. Edmund B. Chaffee, pastor of the Labor Temple, as founder. Its president is the Rev. David Corey, of Cuyler Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn.

The signers of the charter petition include the Rev. George Mills, Unitarian; Rabbi Alexander Lyons, Eighth Avenue temple, Brooklyn; the Rev. Dr. James Myers, Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America; the Rev. John Paul Jones, Union Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn; the Rev. Phillip P. Elliott, First Presbyterian, Brooklyn; Dean Henry Van Dusen, Union Theological Seminary, and the Rev. Bradford Young, Holy Trinity, Episcopal, Brooklyn.

The application is sponsored by Typographical Union No. 6 and the teachers' and musicians' unions. Other clergymen's locals, it was said, have been formed in northern New Jersey and at Salsburg, Penna.

Soviet Balloon Seeks Stratosphere Record

LENINGRAD, March 21 (AP)—The Soviet stratosphere balloon Osoaviachim II, now under construction here, is expected by a Government committee which examined it yesterday to rise 25,000 meters (82,000 feet, more than 15 miles). This would be a world record.

The big bag will be 50,000 cubic meters in capacity (1,765,740 cubic feet), double the size of its predecessor, which ascended 22,100 meters (72,500 feet). It is hoped to make the flight in midsummer.

Children's Camps Rigidly Regulated In New York Bill

All Applicants for Permits Must Pass Character and Competency Test

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 21—The regulation of summer camps is now before the Legislature with a good prospect that before the session ends adequate rules will be adopted. It is intended to require after Sept. 1 next a license for the conduct of children's camps. The license is to be issued by the Department of State. The charge for a head counselor is $25 and a camp counselor's license is $10.

The proposed law defines a children's camp as "any premises, property, vehicles, or means of transportation used by the owner, lessee or supervisor thereof for the business of maintaining, operating and conducting the facilities thereof for five or more children under the age of 18 years who may be congregated and assembled together for any vacation period or periods under the care and supervision of persons other than their parents or legal guardians, where board, lodging and instruction in the skill of athletic enterprises and the natural, physical and manual arts are part of the services rendered to or for the benefit of the children."

Reciprocal Licenses

Under the terms of the proposed law, the Department of State is to issue to all applicants who qualify as to their experience and moral character a permit to enter any examination conducted by the department, which would make a record giving details of the examination of each candidate. If satisfied of the competency and trustworthiness of the applicant, the department is to issue its license with its seal.

There is also a provision for reciprocal licenses and it is provided that the license must be conspicuously posted upon the premises where children's camps are maintained. Provision also is made to revoke the license upon conviction of the licensee for a violation or for a material misstatement in the application for such license.

Children's camps maintained under the auspices of charitable, educational, religious or public institution and any head counsellors or camp counsellors employed by such camps are exempt from the provisions of this proposed law.

State Director

It is provided that the Secretary of State shall appoint a director of children's camps at a salary of $6000 a year and traveling expenses. Within the amount of appropriations available therefor, the Secretary of State is empowered to employ and fix the compensation of such employees as he may deem necessary for the efficient operation of the camp bureau.

Considerable attention has been given in this proposed new law to the camps themselves. All childrens' camps must have sleeping quarters for campers and counsellors which shall not be less than 40 square feet for each person. There is to be one rowboat for each 10 campers if swimming is a part of the activities, and one senior lifeguard approved by the Red Cross Life Saving Corps must be on hand. Sewage disposal must be of approved design and at least 150 feet from any lake or water supply. Water supply for drinking purposes must come from artesian wells or springs. Only milk that passes the state tests may be used, and kitchen help must be examined as to freedom from contagious diseases and as to physical condition. It also is provided that a graduate of an approved medical school and a nurse shall be in attendance upon the premises in the even of injury or illness.

Three Classifications

Camps are graded into three classifications: A, for which the State is to receive $550; B, $300; C, $200. An appropriation of $20,000 is made to carry out the provisions of this act.

Coincident with the announcement that the Rules Committee of the Assembly is now considering the bill introduced by Assemblyman Irving D. Neustein (D) of New York, the State Public Health Council has provided extra safeguards to be thrown around the army of summer camps and which are to become effective on April 1. The new regulations, which now become a part of the State Sanitary Code and have the force and effect of law, refer mainly to food, water, milk, swimming and waste disposal.

Local health officers are to issue permits for the maintenance of these camps 15 days before their opening. Only milk and cream obtained from a dealer holding a permit under the sanitary code may be used at a camp. Food supplies must be in sanitary storage and protection. No more sloshing of dirty dishes in lukewarm or cold water at any camps will be permitted when the new regulations are enforced. No common drinking cup may be used.

Railroad Lovers Rate For Pets and Outfits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—In case Aunt Matilda still wants to bring the bird along when she comes for her next visit, it probably will not cost her so much as the last time; that is, if she decides to travel by way of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which has just announced a reduction and change in its baggage tariff rates, including such items as bird cages (with birds), dogs, cats and even the baby's paraphernalia of carriage, crib, pen or tricycle.

The mothers of babies and the Aunt Matildas are not the only ones who benefit by the new tariff rates, however; for sports enthusiasts, campers, and the like, can now take their equipment along free, under the new arrangements, sleighs, steamer chairs, bicycles, toboggans (this seems a trifle late for the season) and all the numerous other items necessary for vacations being allowed in this list.

NRA Is Urged to Ease Lot Of Share-Cropper in South

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 21—Striking criticism of the share-cropper situation in the South and urgent recommendations for changes in the cotton economy of the United States that would result in lifting the tenant farmer out of his present position of illiteracy and dependency and make him a small landowner feature the report of the Committee on Minority Groups in the Economic Recovery made public here today.

The report is based on a survey financed by the Rosenwald Fund, the Commission on Interracial Co-operation and Fisk University. It was a year in the making and cost $50,000.

The committee found a condition of semipeonage in some of the cotton states and that the Agricultural Adjustment Administration's efforts to curb production by limiting acreage under cultivation worked to the benefit of the landowner and against the tenant farmer and share-cropper. Likewise the credit system was found altogether in favor of the landowner, who can borrow money at 4½ to 6½ per cent interest, whereas "the tenant farmer cannot secure this cheap credit unless the landowner waives his first lien on the crop."

The Tenant Bears the Load

"If he refuses to release the crop lien to the governmental agency, the Federal Farm Credit Administration, the landlord may then secure the loan for all his tenant farmers at 4½ to 6½ per cent, and then advance supplies and furnishings to his tenant at customary prices—20 to 30 per cent above cash prices," the report says.

"Here again the tenant bears the brunt of the risk. If he can repay, his surplus is wiped out by the extortionate credit charges; if he cannot repay, he loses his crop and whatever chattels and work stock he may possess. . . .

"So far the various debt reconciliation commissions have made no attempt to have the landlords scale down debts owed them from previous seasons by croppers and share tenants. Such proposals would be resented, no doubt, by landowners who had just had their debts scaled down by creditors. There is a New Testament parable on this subject, but the quoting of Scripture in economic treatises has never gained much vogue."

Problem Never Faced

The report declares that the South "has never seriously faced its problem of land tenure."

"Not only has the region failed to emulate the policies that England has adopted for Irish tenancy and Denmark for her farmers, but its responsible leaders have never studied these programs," it says. "The need for drastic remedies has been masked by the politicians' catchword that American farmers will never drift into conditions of European peasantry.

"Any self-respecting proprietor in France would view with loathing the condition of a Mississippi cotton cropper."

The committee holds that the United States "must either reform the international system of markets or it must reorganize the system of land tenure in the South." The first is impossible, the second possible, it says.

Negro Question a Factor

The "Negro problem" has been one of the reasons the South has not given consideration to tenure reform, the report continues. However, it has "seriously overestimated the importance of the Negro farmer numerically as competitors," since "tenancy in the South has come to be essentially a problem of white farmers." The Negro farmer should, however, have "an equitable share and rightful place" in the general rehabilitation program, it declares.

"With foreign competition in cotton growing increasing and with Texas and Oklahoma able to furnish all the cotton needed for the national market at cheaper cost of production" than can be had elsewhere in the cotton belt, the committee found the raising of other crops than the white staple imperative in the Southeast. To continue "bribing" landlords indefinitely to get them to reduce their production seemed "futile."

Has Large Advantage

The federal program has the advantage, however, of placing the Government in a position where it can virtually force a balanced agriculture upon "cotton-minded" farmers, the report says, since about 8,000,000 acres of southern agricultural land has been removed from commercial production.

No "money crops and no crops for sale can be grown upon these acres," it continues. "Crops for home use, for the improvement of soils and the prevention of erosion and leaching are permitted and encouraged."

Thus the way is opened for the establishment of part-subsistence homesteads—small farms after the fashion of the most prosperous and successful peasant-ownership of Europe, it indicates.

Time Might Bring Changes

"In the course of time, the Government might find the outright purchase of certain farming lands less expensive than continued payment of rents," it says. "Such payments rightly expended would serve to start worthy tenants in land ownership and remunerate large and absentee owners for portions of their excessive holdings."

While the small farmer on these little acres would need guidance and direction when he was turned to new crops with which he had practically no experience, the beginnings of such a system of helpfulness was seen by the committee as already existing in the federal farm agencies.

"Life in the rural South is capable of being lived to the fullest with much less devotion to the money economy than elsewhere," the report says. "In our modern scheme of things it has proved much easier to produce a steady flow of goods than to produce a steady income with which to purchase those goods, or their equivalent.

Slave to Cash Crop

Of all the laborers and craftsmen, the general or all-around farmer is the only one able to produce the type and variety of goods suitable for his own consumption.

"In the South we have lost much of this immunity to the fluctuations of the price system by an almost insane devotion to an export cash crop whose price fluctuations have become proverbial. This is due, no doubt, to the historical conjunction of slavery, the plantation and the cotton plant.

"Theoretically, the area saw slavery abolished. Actually, it changed the plantation pattern to tenancy and incorporated a white peasantry which finally came to outnumber the Negro tenants in cotton culture."

The committee finds that "the plantation is not interested in feeding its lower-level denizens with the vegetables, milk, meats and fruits of a beneficent soil and clime," but "only wants its cash crop of cotton."

Little Better Than Slaves

"Meanwhile, the system supplies its laborers with as meager a diet of fatback, corn pone and molasses under as extortionate a credit system as can be found in the world's agriculture."

The committee making the survey was composed of Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund; Dr. Will W. Alexander, nationally known clergyman and director of the Commission of Interracial Co-operation, and Dr. Charles S. Johnson of Fisk University, Nashville. The results of the survey were formulated by Dr. Rupert B. Vance of the research staff of the University of North Carolina. The report is a volume of 250 pages.

Has Strong Backing

Mr. Embree in discussing the report said he and his conferees had discussed it with the Secretary of Agriculture, Henry A. Wallace and Senator John Hollis Bankhead (D) of Alabama, in Washington this week and that Senator Bankhead's bill, now before the Senate, embodied the thought of the survey committee on what should be done.

This measure would make it possible for the tenant farmer to acquire with government aid enough land upon which he could make a living.

The Department of Agriculture is fully alive regarding the situation and is active in trying to solve the problem, Mr. Embree added.

"Secretary Wallace is determined to do what he can to bring about reform and is working to this end with Senator Bankhead, he said.

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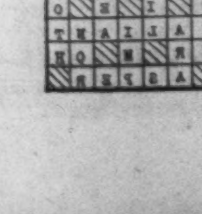


Booksellers Find Mexican Scheme Profitable Move

Wide Demand Shown for Books Dealing With Social Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—At least one section of the Mexican population—the booksellers—has quietly accepted the Government's "socialistic education" program and finds it a good thing. The demand for books on Socialism has grown to such proportions that a genuine shortage has arisen.

Marx and other exponents of collectivist theories have become "best sellers" recently. Although some of the principal texts of Socialism have been translated into Spanish, a great many of the corollary works are still unavailable.

And the supply of the translated works cannot keep up with the demand. The window displays of the two score or more bookshops in Mexico have become transformed overnight. Where once there appeared stacks of romantic novels, now one sees books on economics. The sign across the store front which used to announce the arrival of the latest thriller or a new collection of modern French romances, now says:

Romances Now de Trop

"We carry a complete supply of books on Socialism."

The principal contributing factor in this remarkable metamorphosis which has produced unprecedented demand for certain books—possession of which only a few months ago might mean a jail term—has been the implantation of the new school curricula based on socialistic doctrine.

The new school courses, according to provisions of amended Article 3 of the Federal Constitution, must be in accordance with the "socialistic" orientation being given by the Ministry of Education. The amended article specifically forbids any tinge of religion in the schools, and makes the public school instruction definitely antireligious.

But, in preparing to teach the socialistic doctrine, the ministry was confronted by a serious problem—how to teach the teachers the new doctrine. The majority of instructors, representing the more conservative portion of the middle class, suddenly found themselves faced with the situation of imparting instruction about things which to them were only so many words. The ministry undertook, then, an intensive campaign of Socialist education for the teachers.

In addition to requiring them to attend daily lectures of "orientation," a list of required reading was given the instructors. Heading the list are Karl Marx's "Capital" and the "Communist Manifesto" of Karl Marx and Frederick Engles. Other books include various treatises on dialectical and historical materialism, socialistic pedagogy, volumes by Soviet Russian writers on sociology. A questionnaire was given all teachers to be filled in as proof of proper preparation, and to answer this questionnaire the teachers had to read books, possession of which only last year was prima facie evidence of being a Communist and hence subjecting the possessor to arrest.

While the social structure of the country still continues based on private property, the virtues of Socialism are being sung daily, hourly, through every possible propaganda means. One can hardly turn on the radio without hearing denunciation of the bourgeoisie and of the clergy.

Adopts Hammer and Sickle

One group of members of a union sought to take legal action against an official who called them "bourgeoisie." The National Revolutionary (Administration) Party's daily organ added a page with the insignia of hammer and sickle and with quotations from works of Marx.

At the same time other government departments are taking steps to "help business." These steps include such measures as facilitation of finances, encouragement of export trade, extension of industrial information.

Observers who have been in Mexico for many years are frankly puzzled. Some declare the "redness" of the official program to be "demagogy" being used by one section of the controlling class to gain mass support against another section of the same class—that represented by the more conservative elements supporting the clergy and the church. Others believe that the Government is sincerely trying to establish a Socialistic regime by relatively peaceful means.

Goal Seems Uncertain

The opposition press—that of the more conservative groups—charges that the "revolutionaries" in power are among the wealthiest men in the country and the opposition of the more radical groups asks:

"If the Government is revolutionary, why are members of our organizations who lead strikes demanding the minimum wage sent to the Tres Marias penal islands?"

Still others believe the government policy is closer to Fascism than Socialism. Into either discussion of the economic situation enters that of the church-state relationship, and unquestionably in the church situation words have been carried into deeds.

Amid all this, one thing seems certain—that if books, pamphlets, newspapers, radio talks, lectures, school courses, cultural evenings, etc., can make a country socialistic, then Mexico appears to be on the way.

Davis' Bible Used in Alabama

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—When Bibb Graves was inaugurated Alabama's forty-third Governor on Jan. 14, 1935, he was sworn in with the same Bible and on the same spot that Jefferson Davis took the oath of office as president of the Confederate States of America in 1861. The "Jefferson Davis Bible," as it has become known, was purchased by the State in 1853 for $10.

Move to New York Planned in Mellon Income Tax Probe

PITTSBURGH, March 21 (AP)—Andrew W. Mellon's income tax inquiry is expected to be resumed in New York and Washington, upon completion of testimony in Pittsburgh. This was disclosed yesterday by Ernest H. Van Fossan, presiding member of the sub-division of the board hearing the Government's claim that Mr. Mellon owes $3,089,000 in back taxes for 1931.

Frank J. Hogan, Mr. Mellon's attorney, had offered a motion in conference, it was understood, providing for a recess in the hearing Thursday and resumption of it in New York next Tuesday. Mr. Van Fossan made it known later the probable change would not be made until the end of the hearing here—expected in about four weeks.

The purpose of the transfer to New York would be to hear testimony of Eugene Grace, Bethlehem Steel's president, and of art experts who aided Mr. Mellon in gathering the $19,000,000 collection he proposes to establish in a national museum in Washington. It was not disclosed what testimony would be heard in Washington.

As the hearing before the tax board of appeals reached the middle of its fifth week, Robert H. Jackson, chief counsel for the Internal Revenue Bureau, said that the Government will be ready to rest after completing cross-examination of the last Mellon witness. "We intend at this time to base our case entirely on evidence of these witnesses," he said.

Ralph Pittinger, a public accountant who prepared tax reports of the Mellon-controlled McClintic-Marshall Company from 1919 to 1931, the year the firm was taken over by Bethlehem Steel, testified under questioning of F. R. Shearer, as government interrogator.

During Mr. Pittinger's testimony, Mellon counsel won permission to insert part of a letter which they said showed the Government for the first time is questioning a McClintic-Marshall valuation that the tax commissioner has accepted.

The valuation of McClintic-Marshall stock in 1913 concerns the present phase of the hearing. Mr. Mellon holds that his 30 per cent of the stock in 1913 was worth at least $4,603,000, but the Government makes the value to be but $1,431,000. The difference would affect the profit accruing to Mr. Mellon at the time McClintic-Marshall was absorbed by Bethlehem Steel.

Hall at Philadelphia Denied to Strachey

PHILADELPHIA, March 21 (AP)—Sponsors of Evelyn John St. Loe Strachey, British writer and lecturer, who was arrested last week for reputed Communistic talks, have been denied use of Convention Hall for a lecture by Mr. Strachey next week, it was learned yesterday.

The management of the Commercial Museum and Convention Hall, which adjoins, yesterday refused to lease the hall to the Discussion Guild, sponsors of Mr. Strachey's tour, declaring the annual Flower Show to be held next week at the museum wants no competition in its neighborhood. Both buildings are owned by the city.

M. S. Novik, representing the Discussion Guild, said in New York the management refused to consider his suggestions for a later date and that he will come to Philadelphia to obtain another hall.

Baltimore Hall Changed

BALTIMORE, Md., March 21 (AP)—Evelyn John St. Loe Strachey, British author of Communist leanings, has been denied the use of the Auditorium, a large downtown theater, for his scheduled address here Saturday night. Mr. Strachey is being brought here by the Baltimore branch of the American League Against War and Fascism. The Workman's Lyceum hall, with a capacity for 700 persons, will be used.

Boston Art Notes

Guild

A fine display occupies the walls of the Guild of Boston Artists on Newbury Street. It consists of landscapes and still-life in oils by Henry H. Brooks.

Mr. Brooks distinguishes himself by probing the landscape, and by analyzing its pictorial elements for the qualities which will create an atmosphere. He is not photographic; he does not over-use the shadow to gain the feeling of depth. Viewing his depictions of the outdoors, one has a feeling of tranquillity, of classic repose.

He has some fisherman subjects—"Landing Nets," "Seiners" and "The Fish Pier"—all of which reveal the dignity of the occupation. Mr. Brooks captures the characterizing postures, intentionally displays the manipulation of the tools and materials of the fiserman. No matter how many details he paints, there seem to be orderliness and a superimposed calm. Even these portrayals, despite the local subject matter, are held aloof from the immediate. For Mr. Brooks there should not be a too familiar note in pictures which, framed and hung, are already removed from reality.

His still-life have the overwhelming trait of exactitude. He paints the fruit or vegetable with such truth to natural shape, color, and texture, that he makes us long to touch the produce and make sure it is real. Such depiction requires craft, and it does appeal to most onlookers. However, to us it seems that once or twice it may be fun to paint earthenware jugs, metal pots, and tomatoes, and carrots and gourds. We cannot quite figure out how it can be a continuous joy to the artist to repeat the portrayal, unless each successive problem is more complex, more tricky. One thinks back to the Frenchman, Chardin, who generally added some new texture, some odd shape to increase the interest in his still-life.

D. A.

Spring Tour Arranged By Metropolitan Opera

NEW YORK, March 21 (AP)—At the close of its New York season on March 31, the Metropolitan Opera Company will take to the road—though not on the extensive tour of more prosperous years, it was disclosed last night.

Boston (week of April 1), Baltimore and Rochester will be the only cities to hear the "Met's" singers. As for future tours—these have not even been considered, with the direction and policy of the opera undergoing changes.

Metropolitan Basso

Wide World

Ezio Pinza

Who Will Sing Mephistopheles, in "Faust" at the Boston Opera House April 6

Theaters

"Sarah Simple"

For its forty-ninth production, the Harvard Dramatic Club chose A. A. Milne's "Sarah Simple." The production, in Brattle Hall, Cambridge, Mass., on the evening of March 20, was said to be the first in America. It is not difficult to understand why the play had not been given before in America, nor why Ina Claire is reported to have declined it as a medium for her talents under the aegis of the Theater Guild. What is a little difficult to understand is how it came to be selected by a dramatic club which has produced such pieces as "The Makropoulos Affair" and "The Moon in the Yellow River." College dramatic clubs, surely, must justify public performances by offering something very different from, if not always better than, what is to be had from the commercial theater.

This play differs from the ordinary commercial theater product, it is true, in not being so good. It is not listed among Milne's plays in "Who's Who in the Theater," but it would be rash to conclude from this that it is a recent product. It has the marks of having been dragged out of a very old trunk. It could hardly have been written by a man who had already composed "Mr. Pim," "The Dover Road," "The Truth about Blayds" and "Michael and Mary." Its humors are elementary and its whimsies are distressing. And a cast of amateurs could hardly be expected to add much to what the author had given them.

L. A. S.

Motion Pictures

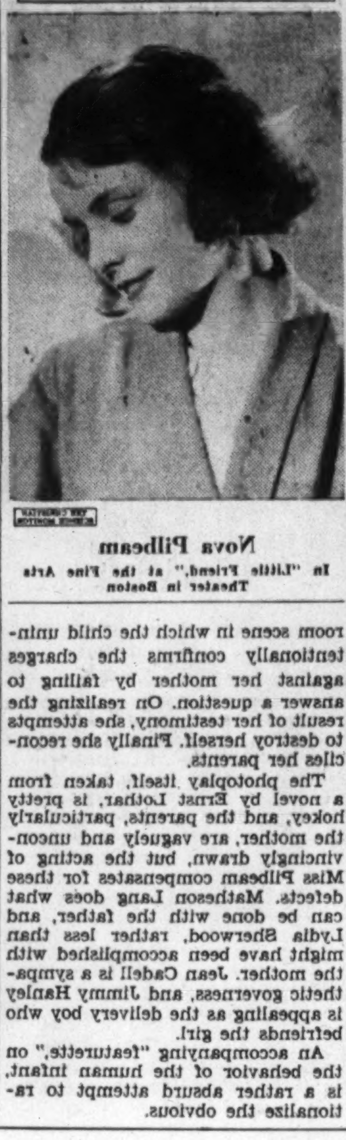
"Little Friend"

A promising new star is introduced in the Gaumont British film, "Little Friend," now on view at the Fine Arts Theater in Boston. She is the youthful Nova Pilbeam, and she gives a moving performance of a child suffering from the estrangement of her parents. The high dramatic point of the play is a courtroom scene in which the child unintentionally confirms the charges against her mother by failing to answer a question. On realizing the result of her testimony, she attempts to destroy herself. Finally she reconciles her parents.

The photoplay itself, taken from a novel by Ernst Lothar, is pretty hokey, and the parents, particularly the mother, are vaguely and unconvincingly drawn, but the acting of Miss Pilbeam compensates for these defects. Matheson Lang does what can be done with the father, and Lydia Sherwood, rather less than might have been accomplished with the mother. Jean Cadell is a sympathetic governess, and Jimmy Hanley is appealing as the delivery boy who befriends the girl.

An accompanying "featurette," on the behavior of the human infant, is a rather absurd attempt to rationalize the obvious.

Child Star



Nova Pilbeam

In "Little Friend," at the Fine Arts Theater in Boston

Senate Approves $40,000,000 Fund For School Relief

Action Hastened on Appropriations Before Return of Long

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 21—Over the protests of conservatives, $40,000,000 has been earmarked from the work-relief bill to keep 42,000 schools, that lack funds, in session until the end of the school year. This resulted from acceptance of the amendment sponsored by Senator Bronson Cutting (R), of New Mexico, passed 55 to 25 against the wishes of Administration leaders.

This was only one of four amendments added to the bill, each opposed by the Administration.

A La Follette amendment which has taken half a day of the Senate's time finally secured only eight votes. It was defeated 77 to 8, and the Senate proceeded with the next amendment.

Administration strategy was centered on the personality of Senator Huey P. Long (D) of Louisiana, whose ability as an obstructionist has so impressed leaders that they are exerting every effort to get the measure enacted before he returns from his Louisiana stronghold.

Although the amendments accepted yesterday were minor, they were all adopted against the Administration's wishes. Without a record vote, the Senate adopted amendments requiring the President to use existing government departments and agencies on public highway construction, grade-crossing, river, harbor, irrigation and reclamation projects.

The Cutting amendment was accepted over a strong attack by Millard F. Tydings (D) of Maryland, who declared the Federal Government should not invade the State field of education, and asserted that the bill was a "pork-barrel" piece of legislation. States should face their own responsibility of giving education, he asserted. Senator James Byrnes (D) of South Carolina declared that schools could get such aid as was essential through the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. However, this announcement had no effect on the final vote, which came a few minutes later.

Running City Is Municipal Housekeeping, LaGuardia Says

New York Observance of National Business Woman's Week Begins—'Opportunity' Poster Contest for Art Students Opened

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 20—Politics is not difficult, it is only the politicians that try to make it so, Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia told a delegation from the National Federation of Business and Professional Women yesterday, when he inaugurated the New York city observance of National Business Woman's Week.

Mayor LaGuardia received at City Hall about 30 members of the New York League of Business and Professional Women, headed by their president, Miss Vera McCrea, and by two national officers, Mrs. Geline MacDonald Bowman of Richmond, president, and Miss Marjorie Shuler of New York City, corresponding secretary, presented by Mrs. Rosalie Loew Whitney, deputy commissioner of licenses.

Mayor LaGuardia urged the women to take more interest in city affairs, declaring that city administration is nothing but municipal housekeeping, street cleaning, sending the children to school, and carrying forward the welfare of individuals.

In response, Mrs. Bowman remarked that that center of contention, the statue, "Civic Virtue" is "unfair to modern ideas of the position of women and to your recognition of the value of women's work," to which Mayor LaGuardia replied: "Some day I expect that the woman in that statue will just up and wallop the man."

Fourteen original posters dramatizing the purpose behind National Business Woman's Week are to be installed today in a window at Lord and Taylor's, by Mrs. Bowman, Miss Shuler, and Miss Dorothy Shaver, vice-president of Lord and Taylor's. The posters include the winning design by Ruth Shirley Brown of Seattle, together with other entries by boy and girl art students from various parts of the country.

The subject for this year's poster, "Opportunity," Mrs. Bowman explained over the radio yesterday afternoon means "opportunity for all, men and women, to find ways of solving their mutual problems by seeking means to banish forever from this country poverty and drudgery, and to establish conditions which will give to all citizens of this rich and privileged country occupational opportunity, economic security, and social well-being."

Tomorrow at Hearn's there will be a fashion show for business women, with Miss Shuler speaking; and on Friday evening at the Hotel Astor there will be a dinner honoring 25 "career women."

A Digest of THE DIGEST No. 6

PLAYING THE GAME

A world within a world is the realm of sports—one of the most universal of all interests. Naturally it is thoroughly treated in THE LITERARY DIGEST . . . receiving an average of three or more pages each week . . . and characteristically in a way that is different from other news mediums.

Rather than employ a single staff of writers to cover all sports, THE DIGEST calls upon the country's foremost sports writers for original contributions on a great diversity of topics. Leaving competitive scores and descriptions of individual contests to other reporting agencies, THE DIGEST presents background news, human interest incidents, thoughtful analyses—all tending to make the reader a better informed observer or participant in sports contests.

Fairness . . . directed effort . . . sportsmanship . . . important qualities of the playing field, are fundamental policies of THE DIGEST—in dealing with sports and with all other news. Its readers know they can depend upon a faithful reporting of events, an accurate, non-partizan, non-sectional interpretation of trends, an impersonal digest of opinion. Its readers like to think for themselves . . . and they like THE DIGEST because it helps them to do so.

We believe you will like THE DIGEST for the same reason. Why not try it and see? You can get a copy of the current issue to-day, at your news-stand.

On Sale Thursday, March 21st. (Pacific Coast Mar. 22)

10c At All News-stands

An extension of "The Spice of Life" Department of The Literary Digest is now being shown on the screens of leading theatres throughout the country.

You're in good company when you read

THE LITERARY DIGEST

FOR READERS WHO WANT TO DO THEIR OWN THINKING

The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Music and Molasses

By Laura Benét

Martin Roepper, a boy soloist in choir school, was facing the disappointment of having to give up his singing lessons when we met him first last Thursday. Mr. Yeakle, whose candies were eagerly sought by the local school children, proposed that Martin take over his candy-making while he took a holiday, using the profits to pay choir school bills. After a struggle with his pride, Martin accepted the offer—but there were many other struggles ahead.

Part II

YES, these first days of attack were difficult ones. But Martin kept the room door padlocked. And though threats were often shouted at him in class and life was far from pleasant, he gained an ally in—girls. Not the Seminary boarders, but the girls, the rank and file of them, from the Parish School who had secretly and for some time, admired his singing.

At first timid and giggly, then growing bolder, some of them appeared almost every day to buy his candy. Fortunately recess lasted 20 whole minutes and teachers were lenient when he hurried in often a little after the hour, hot and tousled. They knew he was earning.

"Martin," said an enterprising girl one day when rain was pouring and he had but one dollar after a week's hard work, "why don't you sell candy in boxes—then you could charge more."

"Who'd buy it?" he answered defiantly.

"Families would—and the guests visiting the choir school. Don't you realize this town has lots of visitors? You should put up notices. I'll make them."

Martin looked gratefully at his unexpected ally. Anna Becker was as good as her word and an excellent hand at brush and pen. Soon unusual signs began to appear in the town bookstore, at the station, the postoffice: "Remember a Moravian Town by Molasses."

An Intruder

The till had $10 in it now with the price of boxes and materials cleared. But he had to make at least twenty five to cover his bills; and his old friend Mr. Yeakle, would be coming home. He wanted to give him a bonus.

One day he had been given a large order—a batch of chocolate covered peppermints to be called for in the evening at his home. As soon as school was over he hurried to the Brethren's House, flew up the stairs, set a rousing fire going in the little stove, and worked like a trooper—boiling, tempering, cooling and finally dropping the mints on sheets of waxed paper.

He was too absorbed in this last exciting crisis of his work to notice a football that came and went on the dark twisting staircase, too triumphant as he prepared his fresh boxes to notice anything except that he must douse the fire thoroughly.

Marching out at 6 o'clock in the late winter dusk, the boxes under his arm, he forgot to padlock the door! Halfway home a disquieting thought struck him. Always at night he carried the small safe home. Tonight he hadn't.

Supper was ready on the table. His mother looked anxious when he spoke of going back.

"Everything will be spoilt," she urged, "eat something first, do."

Martin was tired and ragingly hungry. He sat down in his usual place and an hour passed before he went out again. Their house was blocks away from the old square. When he reached it snow was falling. The yard had a soft slush all over it that made his footfalls almost noiseless. All at once his lifted eyes spied a flicker of a light moving in Mr. Yeakle's little den—his workshop quitted such a short time before. It was very, very small but it was definite.

Martin rose on his tiptoes. Though stocky and strong he was light on his feet. He leaned deep into the shadow of the doorway, tugged at his shoes and got them off. In stocking feet he crept up the wooden steps, key in hand. But the stairs were so old that the boards could—and did—squeak a little. The door of Mr. Yeakle's room was flung open, and a figure—taller by a head than he was and all muffled up—rushed out and threw itself upon Martin with such force that the breath was knocked out of him. He staggered, falling backward down the stairs—the intruder on top of him. Tingtingle-jingle—some object banged down with them—black, square and heavy. Martin, who fell on it first, found it anything but soothing as it pressed hard into his ribs. It must be a kit of tools . . . The burglar recovered himself first and was out of the door in a whirlwind.

A Telltale Handkerchief

Martin was bruised and sore and shaky when he finally got up, lifted the black object and discovered that it was his safe! Limping into Mr. Yeakle's room he lighted a candle. He had reached the scene of action in time and just in time. With his formula he opened the little safe. Two dollars had been taken—shaken out of it probably. Nothing else in the room was touched. In the corner by the door lay a crumpled white ball—a telltale handkerchief; for, spreading it out, he found the colored initials "N. F." in the hem. Ned Ferris! So that was his game!

When he had cleared the untidy room, fastened the windows, adjusted the padlock on the door, Martin went home but not in high spirits. His mother stood at the door, peering into the darkness.

"What's the matter; what kept you?"

Martin stumped into the lighted dining room.

"I knew that Ned was the worst bully in the school," he burst out angrily, "but I never knew he was a sneak!" and he told her the whole story.

"I'll fix him," finished Martin. "Big boob—breaking into Mr. Yeakle's place—he might a set it on fire—and walking off with the money I made. Always knew he was jealous—that's what's eating him!"

His mother on the other side of the table had been thinking as she mended a shirt of his father's.

"Do you know much about this Ned?" she finally asked. "Has he a home and is he happy in it?"

"His father has passed on and his mother—well he never talks about her," replied Martin. "He boards with the Leiberts to go to school here—but nobody likes him much and he's never liked me. Tried to wreck the place first day I had it!"

"I see," said Mother, "he's given no allowance probably—has no money of his own—and is jealous. This may have been a great temptation. He sounds to me like a boy who thinks the wrong way because he's never been made to see the right one. Such boys are always bullies."

"He's sourer 'n pickled lemon!"

"I'd think it over Martin-boy, before you do anything. Keep this whole thing a secret and when you're not angry, go straight to him. Remember the help you've had; maybe you can help him."

Martin made no answer and sulked silently for some time before they went up to bed. But when his head was clearer he did some thinking.

He had had help when he needed it most, he remembered gratefully. Yes, he surely had!

Martin's Victory

On Saturday Martin went to the old Leibert house at the end of town and gave the bell a very faint tinkle such as a girl's hand might give. After some waiting minutes footsteps came along the hall,—dragging and hesitating. The front door was cautiously opened by no other than Ned himself—a greatly disconcerted Ned, who began to bluster when he saw who was facing him, but whose eyes fairly rolled in real terror.

"So it's you, old candy-maker," he said mockingly—and then stopped as Martin put his foot firmly inside the door. "Who told you you could come in and visit," he spluttered.

Martin looked him in the eye: "Look here," he said quietly, "before any of the fellows get on to this, I want you to know that I'm wise to what you did—or tried to do—in my place two nights ago."

"What I did, Sissy?" . . .

"Yes," and Martin held up the handkerchief. "It fell in the corner" . . .

Ned's whole expression changed—became cringing, piteous; though his lips remained closed, his eyes were beseeching.

Martin went on mercilessly: "You shook some change out of my safe—a couple o' dollars—but I'll make you a present of that—since you wanted it so badly" . . .

Ned's face was a study: "Give it back," he whispered.

"I don't care about that if you'll play fair. What I want to know is—I'll make you an offer, see. If you'll help me with the business these next weeks before Mr. Yeakle comes home, we'll halve profits. But you gotta play fair!"

Ned's eyes still looked distrustful. "What're you hatching on me?" he asked resentfully.

"Just that," answered Martin, "make up your mind quick or some other fellow'll get the chance. But if you're not honest" . . .

Various shades of amazement passed over the elder boy's face, his eyes were alternately bright and smoldering. At last he said deliberately: in growling tones: "I'll think it over" . . .

"There won't be time," and Martin started out of the door.

Ned ran after him. "Say, you've been decent"—his tones were husky and reluctant—"listen—I'll come."

A Partnership

The Parish School was thunderstruck when it heard of the partnership; still more so when the plan worked out. Winter was waning, parties motoring on sightseeing trips through the town were frequent, the candy rose and rose in popularity. Ned wanted at first to do all kinds of tricks to advertise sales but Martin refused, holding his partner firmly down to his job.

Ned worked hard. Strangest of all, he became Martin's shadow. Out of the small sum that came to him the first week, he paid the $2.

Anna Becker's light head seldom thrust itself in at the door now. At first she neither understood nor approved of Ned's presence there. But one night she and Martin had a long talk as he walked home with her. Something was said about "only chances" and she agreed.

Mr. Yeakle, considerably more cheerful, came back to a freshly cleaned room, a polished stove and a new-cut pile of kindling. Also the eager boy who greeted him had much to tell.

"We made $25 this month," Martin told him—"Dividing with Ned leaves me enough for my lessons—just enough. I'm sorry Mr. Yeakle," and his voice fell, "I wanted to have a present for you— you've been . . ."

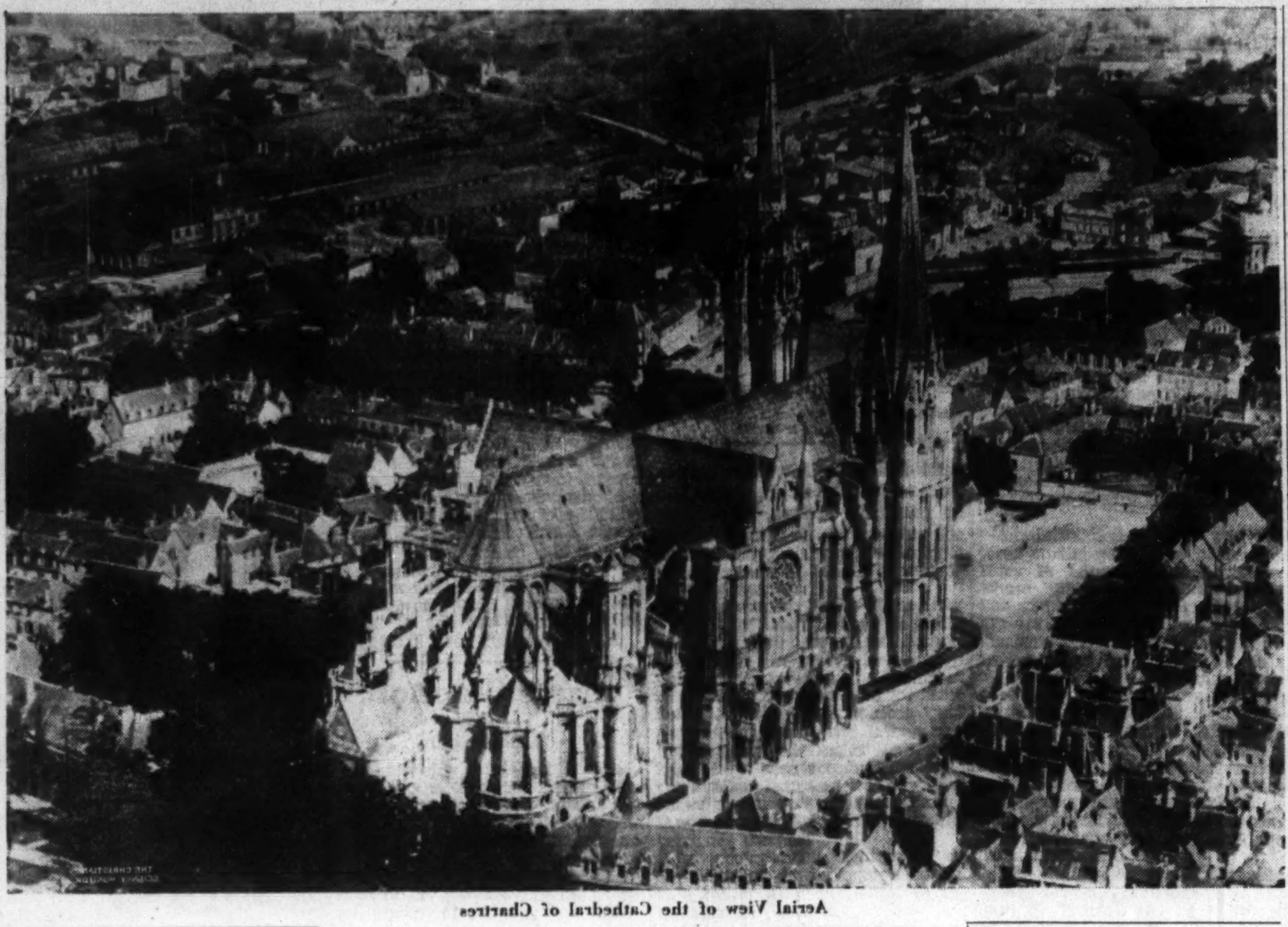
But Mr. Yeakle fairly shouted in vigorous protest. "Na, na. Boy you did right. Did you think I wanted to be paid? Bring that fellow in to see me—and don't drop him. I expect," the old man went on as he trotted excitedly up and down the room, "that that $10 you've just handed him is worth a pile of gold to his future."

"Only eight," corrected Martin, "he paid me two."

The Bach Festival was unusually successful that spring in the quality of its music. Long afterward people to whom his voice was quite unknown, spoke of the remarkable solo Martin Roepper sang—there was such satisfied joy in the high notes. They remembered also that when the names were called out for prizes, his was one of the appointments to a scholarship for the coming year.

"Music and molasses, Martin?" called old Mr. Yeakle when the festival was over, coming up to pat him on the shoulder. And Martin, overcome and red-faced and stammering, could only look from him to his father's and mother's radiant countenances and Anna's like a rising sun—and then turn and get a warm handshake and some inarticulate words from that peer Ned. But it was easy to see that Ned was pleased.

The End



Aerial View of the Cathedral of Chartres

A Glimpse of Chartres Cathedral

Masterpieces in Art Series—5

By Anna Curtis Chandler

For Fourteen Years Instructor and Story Teller, Metropolitan Museum of Art

THE lines of the beautiful Greek temples, vertical and horizontal, are the lines of strength and of rest. The dome of the Romans tells of power and might; and the towers and spires of the Gothic churches, stretching skyward, speak of majesty and prayer. Thus the architect speaks through his language.

And thus the builders of the Cathedral in Chartres reasoned, as they planned the towers and spires, the lines reaching up, far up, to the glory of God. There were busy days in the old French town of Chartres when the Cathedral was being built, and even busier days when it was rebuilt after a fire had burned it, leaving the beautiful doorways and jeweled rose windows as a basis from which to rebuild. No work was too hard, no time too long, no devotion too exacting for the people who built these churches, to beautify their cities and to be lasting monuments to the glory of God.

The Towers of Chartres

On the summit of a hill in Chartres, crowning it, stands this cathedral, one of the most beautiful in France, consecrated in the presence of King Louis the Ninth and the Royal Family, about seven centuries ago. Its western towers and their spires are not "twins," but there is no feeling of loss of balance. On the contrary, the balance is kept, harmony and beauty assured by the fact that the sturdier, more massive tower on the right is complemented by the more delicate, graceful tower on the left. Variety and unity are combined.

Since the printing press was not then invented and books had to be written and decorated by hand—a long, painstaking and costly procedure—unlearned people depended upon the sculpture and colorful windows adorning the churches for their literature. The medieval church was a "sermon in stone," the Bible of the people, the source of their religious teaching and knowledge.

How carefully the sculptors worked with the architects, harmonizing their figures with the structure of the church itself, the sculpture simple in character, and excellent in workmanship.

The builders of this and other Gothic churches felt the need for light, and more light, and that was why they changed their walls into glass, until they became so weak, that flying arches, called buttresses, had to help support the stone vaulted roof by the distribution of its weight upon other buttresses. They wanted color, too, and gratified that wish in the stained glass for the windows.

Jeweled Windows

No one who has seen Chartres Cathedral could forget its windows, those jeweled windows of changing, glowing lights. They, too, are pointed, just as the doorways are pointed, the style belonging to the Gothic architecture of this time. How they sparkle when enjoyed from the dimness inside of the church—vermilion, gold, the clearest of greens and the deepest of blues. Lovely over the doorways, and crowning them, are windows each in the shape of a rose.

How very busy the glass makers of the old French town of Chartres must have been! But how surprised when the order came for the story of the great Charlemagne and his brave Roland, strange in subject but beautiful in design, and ordered by the Fur Merchants' Guild.

Stories in Glass

Green, gold, red, and purple bubbles, clear and sparkling, were made into sheets of colored glass, cut into the pattern of the picture, and fitted carefully together, oh so carefully, like the parts of a puzzle or the pieces of glass or stone to form a mosaic pattern. From them grew the story of Charlemagne in chain armor attacking the Saracens; Charlemagne among the Saints, Roland slaying the giant, and leading the soldiers through the narrow mountain pass; Roland blowing his horn in distress that Charlemagne might hear; Roland with his beloved sword and horn beside him. A song-story, glowing and sparkling in rich color, perhaps most lovely of all, the warm ruby contrasting well with the clear, transparent blue. In the excellence of these colorful windows, Chartres is unrivaled. Centuries have passed, and still its windows glow in all their beauty, glorifying this beautiful church.

Gordon of Khartoum

Recollections of a Stirring Career

THE other day a letter arrived from the Sudan bearing a commemoration stamp—the head of General Gordon with the date 1833-1885 beneath. At about the same time a small book appeared which recalls the stirring events in the career of "Chinese Gordon," the name his prowess in the Orient won him.

Charles George Gordon came of an adventurous stock, while possessing that steadfastness of purpose and sensitiveness to honor which marked the Highland Clan to which he belonged. At the age of 14 he was so full of mischief that his father said, "When Charles is about the place I feel as though I were living over a powder barrel." Before he was 16, he passed into the Royal Military Academy, and so began his momentous career. His high spirits and a certain fieryness of temper sometimes got the better of him, as on the occasion when he tore his epaulettes from his shoulders and flung them at the feet of a superior officer who had told him he would never make good in the army.

Gordon's Leadership

When the Crimean War broke out, he obtained a commission and was sent to the British headquarters near Sebastopol. It was then that his natural bravery and remarkable intuition singled him out as a born leader among men. One day, when passing along the trenches, he overheard a dispute between a sapper and a corporal because the former had been ordered to repair a parapet that was being shelled while the latter remained beneath. Gordon immediately leapt onto the parapet telling the corporal to follow him. "Never order a man to do anything you would be afraid to do yourself," he said.

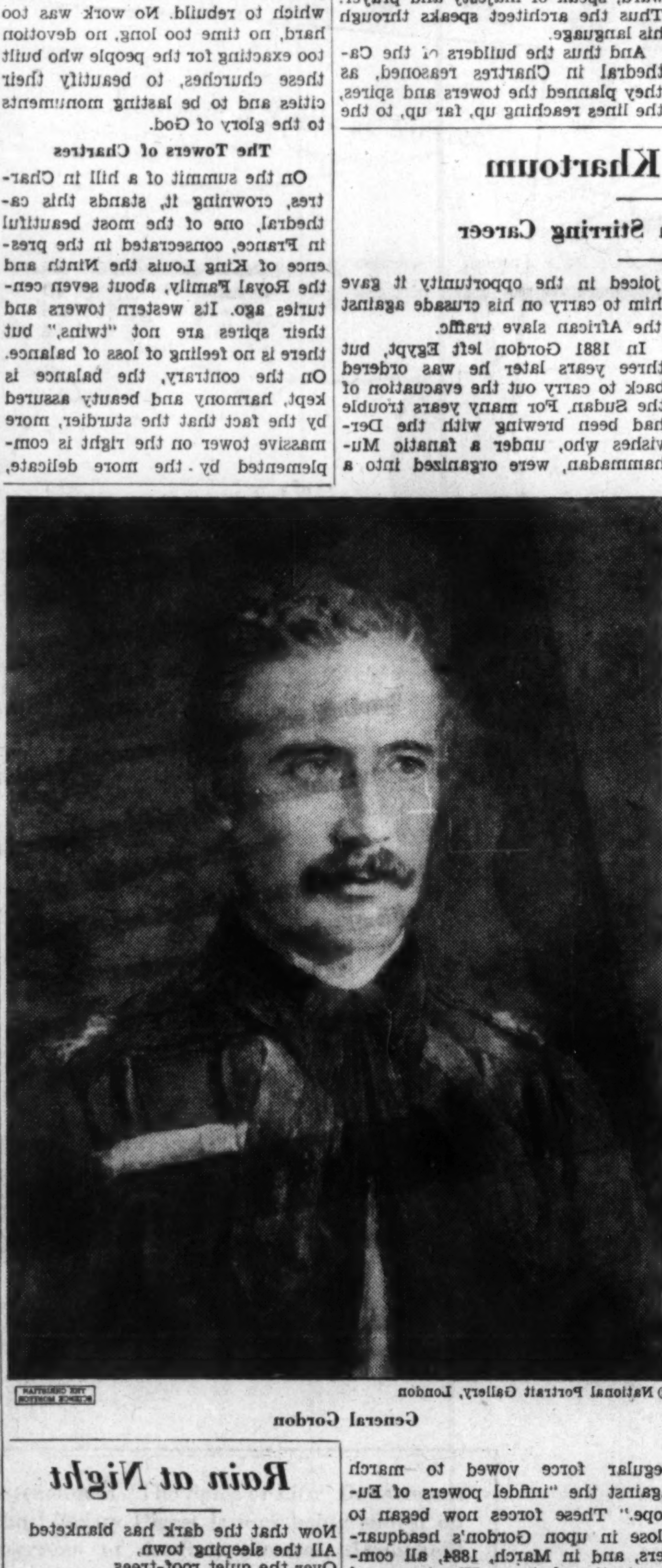
In 1860 Gordon served in China, first with the allied force at Peking, and then as Commander of "The Ever Victorious Army," an irregular force of Chinese peasants, whose duty it was to overthrow the rebels who were threatening the Manchu dynasty. With the remarkable power he had over men Gordon led the soldiers from victory to victory, carrying no other weapon than a little cane which the Chinese called his "magic wand."

Happiest in Peace

Yet, despite his continual triumphs under fire, Gordon ever desired peace, dreading any kind of publicity, and shunning society. It is told that when shown the proofs of a book that was being written on the Taiping rebellion he tore out any reference to his own share in the suppression. Of the six quiet years spent at Gravesend as commanding engineer officer, he wrote that they were the happiest of his life. This was the period when, surveying his inner nature, he realized what strongholds of self-will and self-esteem had to be conquered—battles more fierce than any he had experienced abroad. The Bible became his hourly companion, and so illumined were some of the passages that he longed to share their inner meaning with others. His home became a refuge for the roughest and most illiterate boys, where they not only learned to read and write, but glimpsed truths that changed their entire lives.

When Gordon was named Governor General of the Sudan, he rejoiced in the opportunity it gave him to carry on his crusade against the African slave traffic.

In 1881 Gordon left Egypt, but three years later he was ordered back to carry out the evacuation of the Sudan. For many years trouble had been brewing with the Dervishes who, under a fanatic Muhammadan, were organized into a



© National Portrait Gallery, London

General Gordon

regular force vowed to march against the "infidel powers of Europe." These forces now began to close in upon Gordon's headquarters, and in March, 1884, all communications between Khartoum and the outside world were cut off and the town was in a state of siege. In the British Museum can be seen the pages of the diary Gordon kept at this time of strain, written in his strong handwriting. Every day he expected relief to come, but week passed week and month passed month, and still there was no sign of the British forces.

On Jan. 15, 1885, Omdurman surrendered, its supplies having become exhausted, but still Khartoum held out. A spy brought news that the English were close at hand, but on the evening of Jan. 25 the enemy, waiting for the moon to set, forced their way into the town. Hearing the sound of firing Gordon stepped onto the verandah of the palace to face the Dervishes, and fell before their spears.

The last message in his famous Journal runs: "Goodby; I have done my best for the honor of our country."

Rain at Night

Now that the dark has blanketed
All the sleeping town,
Over the quiet roof-trees
The soft-voiced rain comes down.

Along the empty Main Street
Stand locked and gleaming stores
And there the rain-drops chatter
And hiss around the doors.

But the sound of rain in the garden
Is a sound of quiet mirth
As it drips through the long, drenched grasses
And sings to the wet brown earth.

The sound of rain in the fountain
Is a call of water to water,
A message from Ocean, the mother,
To this small round pool, her daughter.

And the sweetest sound the rain makes
Is about my lilac bush,
As it sifts through the leaves and settles,
"Hush," the rain says, "Hush!"

DOROTHY GRACE BECK

A 'Record' Achievement

WHEN a snowslide practically filled the Coquihalla Pass, in the mountains of British Columbia, recently, phonograph records took on a new role in helping to rescue marooned train passengers.

A snowplow was sent out, but before it could get to the stranded trains another blizzard came and the plow itself was snowed in.

The crew were very eager to get into communication with the train ahead. But the snow was 60 feet deep and the only feasible means of locomotion was skis. There was only one pair of skis on the plow and for a man to attempt the trip alone would have been indeed risky.

A carpenter member of the crew made several pairs of skis from lumber carried for emergency, but he had no shellac or wax to give them the surfacing necessary to make them glide. And of what use are skis if they won't ski?

It looked as if the labor was all in vain until a young man in the crew remembered the phonograph in the caboose carried to while away the tedious hours that come to those waiting for orders. He suggested melting a record and trying the liquid on one of the skis. The treatment gave the skis the smooth finish they needed and very soon the crew were able to make he trip to the stranded train.

It seems to have been necessary to resurface them for the return trip, for one of the men, writing to his mother, said

"We went out on 'Horsey Keep Your Tail Up' and 'Spring Time in the Rockies' and came back on 'When the Moon Came Over the Mountain' and 'Home, Sweet Home.'"

Flashing a Name

The other day a large airplane was heard circling over Skegness, a town on the east coast of England, after nightfall. Going to the door of the post office, one of the officials saw that it was flashing Morse signals, and having been trained as a signaler in the war was able to read the word "NAME."

Quickly borrowing a mirror from a near-by shop he showed the shop assistant how to hold it at an angle to the sky, then hailing a passing motorcar he used a hook as a shutter for the headlamp and signaled the name of the town.

"O. K. THANKS," came the reply, as the plane flew off on its way.

Monitor Clubs' Active Programs

Our Mail Bag

Bexhill-on-Sea, Sussex, England

Dear Editor:

We are a young and enthusiastic group of Monitor readers, who have held meetings once a month since July, 1934, and we are longing to hear from other groups, and exchange ideas about how they conduct their meetings.

Since forming this group, we have all learnt to appreciate the good that is in the Monitor to a much greater extent than before.

We live in an English seaside resort close to the spot where William the Conqueror landed, and there are many castles of interest in the neighborhood.

The Bexhill Monitor Group,
Estelle Giton, chairman.

Tucson, Arizona

Dear Editor:

A group of young people in the Christian Science Sunday School here have formed a Monitor Club, and this letter is to invite other groups of this type to correspond with us. We wish to exchange ideas and plans for various club activities. We are all very much interested in the Monitor, its growth and many fine features.

All correspondence with our Tucson Monitor Club can be addressed to me.

Miriam Barr
Correspondence Committee Member

Kingston, Jamaica, B. W. I.

Dear Editor:

I have never written to the Mail Bag before and this will be my first real attempt at corresponding. I should be very glad to receive letters from India, Egypt, Switzerland, Holland, or any other part of Europe.

I live in a very beautiful little island which is at present the center of very distinguished tourist traffic, for we have as visitors, Prince George and Princess Marina, and the Duke of Gloucester.

I am seventeen years old, and interested in out-door sports, reading, and many other things. I learn French at school and would be able to translate letters written in French, but not really to write proper French.

Joyce R. H.

The following would like to make friends through correspondence with young people in any part of the world. (It is our custom for girls to write to girls and boys to boys. This does not apply to the "over twenties.")

We cannot publish the same name in our list oftener than once in two years.

Girls

Ruth W. (12) Belleville, Ill. From South America, Australia, England or Egypt. Interested in stamps, Girl Scouts, and swimming.

Dorothy G. (13) Ottawa, Ontario. Interested in sports and is a Girl Guide.

Aloha Hisae O. (13) Leahi Home, Honolulu, Hawaii (Japanese). Interested in sewing and reading.

Shirley S. (13) South Prairie, Wash. Interested in sports and other girls' activities.

Anna M. H. (13), Wilkinsburg, Penna. Interested in reading, music and travel.

Isabel E. (15) Ottawa, Ontario. Interested in moving pictures.

Veta G. (15) Ottawa, Ontario. Interested in sports and is a Girl Guide.

Elsie J. (15) Durban, South Africa. Interested in literature, swimming, and tennis.

Jean I. (16), Wellington, New Zealand. From France, especially. Interested in journalism, French, and stamps.

Ellen W. (16), Belleville, Ill. From France, Japan, Australia, South Africa or Hawaii. Interested in music, stamps, swimming and tennis.

Alma S. (17) Richmond Hill, N. Y. From France or England. Wishes to write in French, especially. Interested in physiography, reading, music, art and sports.

Mabel W. (18) Chicago, Ill. Wants correspondence in German - especially. Interested in books, travel, sewing, and dramatics.

Boys

Karl S. (10) Elkins Park, Penna. From any country except United States. Interested in boats, trains and stamps, swimming and horseback riding.

Dighton P. (11) Montreal, Quebec. From foreign countries and southern U. S. Interested in stamps, woodcraft, sports and Scouts.

Bob W. (12) Detroit, Mich. From Russia. Interested in stamp collecting and scouting.

Billy A. (16) Oklahoma City, Okla. Wants correspondents, especially in France or British Empire. Can correspond in French. Interested in international relations, stamps and sports.

Alfred F. D. (18) Butte, Mont. From England, Germany, Africa and Australia preferred. Interested in history, literature, public-speaking, radio and aviation.

Armand C. D. (19) Columbia, S. C. From France, England, Russia, Palestine, or South Africa. Interested in current events, sports, cinema, literature and jewels.

Melvin L. P. (19) Bedford, Mass. From Estonia or other Scandinavian countries in particular. Interested in stamps, baseball and football.

Over 20

Mrs. Norman K., Vale, Oregon. From young married women in Alaska, England, Ireland and France. Interested in children, cooking, poetry, essays, biography, travel.

J. E. K., Manchester, England. From boys and girls in America who are lonely or mechanically minded.

Lewis N. H., Niles, Mich. Interested in Seattle, Wash.; also attended World's Fair.

J. A. A., Zaria, Nigeria, Africa. Wishes overseas correspondents.

Peggy M., Washington, D. C. Interested in dramatics, travel and most things.

Edith E., Joplin, Missouri.

Rules for Correspondence

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country for forwarding your letters, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

4. It is our custom for boys to write to boys and girls to girls.

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brown ledge

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Offers a happy summer vacation to boys and girls of all ages in an atmosphere of right thinking. All the activities of a camp, including backery, music, art, dancing, archery, hiking, riding, baseball, and swimming. July 1-Aug. 30.
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THE AIMS—Happiness—Fair Play—Co-operation.
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An individual Boy building camp. Unique location and equipment. All land and water sports including regulation size gymnasium, football and baseball fields. Thirty-two foot motor boat. Sailboats. Horseback riding. Tutoring optional. Boys may earn part of tuition. Booklet. William Beals, Director, Glen Arbor, Michigan.

Leelanau advertises ONLY in The Christian Science Monitor.

Prairie Evening

EVENING comes gently in the short grass region of the Great Plains, streaking the sky with colors of a depth and purity seen only where the air is clear and thin; and sending shadows creeping softly from the low places to the table-lands and thence upward to meet darkness, dropping from heights more lofty than are imagined by day.

In the time I first remember, no pin prick of light could be seen in any direction from our house until the stars themselves marked the horizon; and, if our Tip dog barked, the vibrations he set up could circle on and on until their final ripples faded away, without disturbing one human ear besides our own.

EARLY TWILIGHT was chore time, but we were two capricious small girls and our value as helpers was exceedingly problematical. The milking, our mother contended, went better when we were out of the barn lot entirely; and in moments of good-natured candor she added that this was also true of our father. He was, as a father, a spectacular success; but he would have been a scandal in any model dairy barn, where his custom of teaching the cats to stand up on their haunches so that he might milk into their mouths would have received scant applause. (Mere milch cows were not taken too seriously in that spacious period, when the prairie was being transformed from range land to wheat land.) But, if this practice was irregular, it was also delightful. Some of the older cats could, we declared, take an entire supper in this way without wetting a whisker.

We had affairs of our own to see to; affairs of more moment than picking up kindling or gathering eggs warm from the nests. We must, for instance, watch for Mr. Bookiter, the huge toad whose daytime lair we never discovered. He would come hopping sedately out of the shadows and across the dusty yard to the margin of the pond, where he would sit, ignoring the curiosity of cat and dog, awaiting whatever delicacy might fly his way in the dark. I have no idea why we called him Mr. Bookiter; but so we did, and we would have believed any fable concerning his age and wisdom.

WHITE MOTHS AND a large, hovering insect resembling a humming bird but that was, provokingly, not a humming bird, sought the row of four-o'-clocks along the garden fence. It is not the least that can be said of pioneer women that they brought with them, along the weary trails, seeds and cuttings from the gardens back home—hollyhock, heartsease and columbine—and adapted them as best they could to the new conditions.

Odors that were crushed during the day by the all-pervading odor of vegetation, drooping in fierce sunlight, crept forth by night. A brown stalk, to which clung dusty gray leaves, suddenly became gay with pale lavender blossoms that had a teasing perfume, like the merest hint of cinnamon. Even ragweed, turned to dark lace by moonlight and starlight, has a pleasant scent if one stands quite still and becomes thoroughly aware of it; forgetting all prejudice and becoming one with it and the mysterious earth that nourishes it.

OUR YARD, ENCLOSED by the circle of farm buildings, was in later years hard-packed and bare of grass; but there is an earlier recollection of buffalo grass covering the entire space, even the barn lot. North of the windmill there was a slight depression in the ground, one of the "buffalo wallows" that dot the prairie, where water stood for a little while after a rain. It was over this temporary pool that we thought, we were almost sure one evening, that we saw a firefly; but if it was true, and one had strayed so far from its usual haunts, it disappeared and we never saw it again—I do not remember any intermediate stage in the progress of the yard; simply that there was grass and then that the place was bare.

The prairie owls that, during the day, seemed merely gray and placid, sitting on the mound thrown up around the entrance to a prairie dog burrow, or on a fence post, became important creatures in the dusk. Jack rabbits hopped boldly up to the barn lot to taste the salt left there for the cattle. Coyotes might answer Tip's bark with derisive howls. A creature, barely visible on the slope of the opposite hill, was, we thought, a badger. Crickets scraped out their homely song in the grass and sparrows twittered in their nests in the house eaves. All the wild, proud folk to whom this land had lately belonged, drew nearer to us in the dusk; and, because we were children and our senses still caught overtones of magic—sights and sounds and scents denied to our elders—we very nearly met and spoke with them.

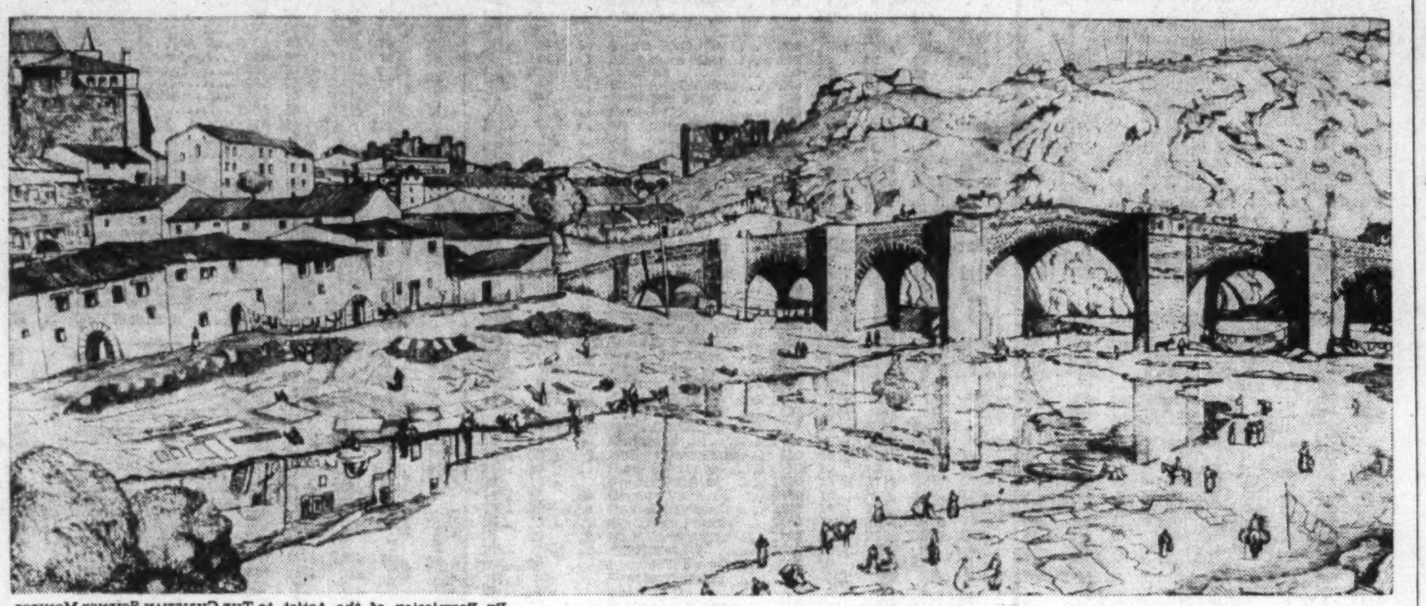
Too soon, for us, the evening work was done and we were called in to lamplight and four familiar walls that suddenly closed too snugly around us. We must leave the night to the North Star and the Milky Way, to unfolding flowers, light footfalls and the rustle of wings. I know now the tradition of houses and how men may come to endure them; even, in time, to love them; but I know, too, why those who have felt the enchantment of nightfall and daybreak in new lands can never be wholly bound by walls and lamps and furniture.

M. Z.

Forest Mystery

IN EVERY direction the woods. Not an opening of any kind offered the mind a breathing place under the free sky. Sometimes the pine groves,—vast, solemn, grand, with the patrician aloofness of the truly great; sometimes the hardwood,—bright, mysterious, full of life; sometimes the swamps,—dark, dank, speaking with the voices of the shyer creatures; sometimes the spruce and balsam thickets,—aromatic, enticing. But never the clear, open sky.

And always the woods creatures in startling abundance and tameness. The solitary man with the packstraps across his forehead and shoulders had never seen so many of them. They withdrew silently before him as he advanced. They accompanied him on either side, watching him with intelligent, bright eyes. They followed him stealthily for a little distance, as though escorting him out of their own particular territory. Dozens of times a day the traveller glimpsed the flaunting white flags of deer. Often the creatures would take but a few hasty jumps, and then would wheel, the beautiful embodiments of the picture deer, to snort and paw the leaves. Hundreds of birds, of which he did not know the name, stooped to his inspection, whirred away at his approach, or went about their business with hardy indifference under his very eyes. Blasé porcupines trundled superbly from his path. Once a mother-partridge simulated a broken wing, fluttering painfully. Early one morning the traveller ran plump on a fat lolling bear, taking his ease from the new sun, and his meal from a panic-stricken army of ants. As beseemed two innocent wayfarers they honored each other with a salute of surprise, and went their way. And all about and through, weaving, watching, moving like spirits, were the forest multitudes which the young man never saw, but which he divined, and of whose movements he sometimes caught for a single instant the faintest patter or rustle. It constituted the mystery of the forest, that great fascinating, lovable mystery which, once it steals into the heart of a man, has always a hearing and a longing when it makes its voice heard.—From "The Blazed Trail," by STEWART EDWARD WHITE.



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PUENTE DE SAN LAZARO, PLASENCIA: An Etching by Richard Pearsall

THE Bridge of Saint Lazarus spans the Jerte with seven arches, and rises to a slight hump in the middle over the central and largest arc. Unlike the two other ancient bridges of Plasencia, it has hitherto escaped being "restored" or, as the Spaniards say, "reformed"—a more accurate description of the usual results of restoration.

On the upstream side of the bridge, V-shaped piers buttress the arches, and are carried up to the level of the top of the parapet, where they form triangular recesses for the safety of pedestrians.

The first time we saw it, the banks of the Jerte were alive with innumerable washerwomen, who knelt on boards at the water's edge and pounded the wet linen with stones. The gray of the soap floated slowly down stream like little columns of smoke, and each worker was the center of ever-widening circles rippling outward, until they encountered the more vigorous circles that were spreading from the water mill at the further end of this tranquil reach. Linen was spread out to dry on the pebbly shores below the steep banks on either side of the river. Occasionally little pigs, the color of gray india rubber and very clean because with the drought there had been no mud for months, trotted along sniffing for food. They were lively little animals, always on the move and, nosing their way in a zigzag manner, they would sometimes skip on the linen, to be driven off by the women.

The washerwomen wore large yellow straw hats against the sun, and all of them had long skirts and many petticoats. Most of the women were not from Plasencia, but had come down from the neighboring villages, where the shortage of water was acute, with baskets of soiled linen on the backs of mules.

Looking upstream from the middle arch toward the water mill was a line of decaying houses, rising from the river bank on the left. Behind them were corrals and, farther back, the walls of the town and the town itself. Beyond the water mill the river curves round to the left, for the Jerte enfolds, on three sides, the hill on which Plasencia is built.

The view downstream presents a totally different aspect, for the river narrows immediately after passing through the arches to a rocky gorge between two hills strewn with enormous boulders where, with the exception of a new mill, there is no house or habitation of any kind. The water flows more rapidly in this rocky and narrow bed, and once past the new mill turns away for good from the town, on its way to join the Alagón, which enters the Tagus near the immense and famous Roman bridge of Alcantara.

"The prayer of faith"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW largely faith enters into the daily experience of men in every walk of life! Friendship, associations, the home, business, and every other department of human endeavor depend to a great extent upon faith for their incentive, furtherance, and success. The basis of such faith is evidently good. Expectancy of good is dominant in the thought of everyone who hopes to enjoy the fruits of honesty, industry, courage, and faithfulness, qualities which go to make up the successful individual. These component elements have their foundation in reality, and they are knit together by faith.

What notable examples of sterling worth were the patriarchs, prophets, and other Bible characters! Their simple trust in God as the Almighty enabled them to overcome enemies, live righteously, and prosper in their undertakings. An entire chapter in Hebrews is devoted to the recounting of the accomplishments of these stalwart exponents of faith.

The advent of Christ Jesus brought a new order of thinking to the world, one which demanded a higher and more enduring faith, based upon the understanding of God as Love, the Father of all. Our Master taught his followers the strict observance of the Ten Commandments, summing them up in the great commandment to love God supremely and one's neighbor as oneself. His life and works accorded with this simple teaching; and how wonderfully fruitful they were! Multitudes were healed of all manner of disease, evil and sin were destroyed, and the dead raised to life and usefulness.

In Mark's Gospel this clear admonition of the Master is given: "Have faith in God." His way of thinking, the Christ-way, permitted no deviation, however slight, from the basis of one Mind, infinite, with no possibility of division into minds many or of contamination with materiality. Christian Science, which is pure Christianity, brought to light in this period through divine revelation, enunciates the great fundamental truth of one infinite God, Spirit, the only cause and creator, and man and the universe created in the likeness of Spirit. Conforming to the Biblical account of the true creation in the first chapter of Genesis, and to the subsequent teachings throughout the Scriptures, which find their perfect expression in the healing ministry of Christ Jesus, Christian Science brings to light the spiritual truth and reproduces the works of the Master.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, gives an important place to faith in her writings. In the opening sentence of the first chapter of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" is stated, "The prayer that reforms the sinner and heals the sick is an absolute faith that all things are possible to God,—a spiritual understanding of Him, an unselfed love." By this it may be seen that salvation from all evil rests upon these three essentials, and faith is the first requisite. It is significant that the words "absolute faith" are used. Faith in God is divinely inspired—not humanly conceived, but inherently a part of man's nature as the likeness of God.

Faith in God leads men to seek divine wisdom and understanding, and this knowledge enables them to demonstrate their God-bestowed dominion and ability to achieve all good. Jesus referred to this understanding as life eternal. Need it be pointed out that the wisdom of God includes only that which is real and enduring, and could not embrace such suppositional opposites as matter, evil, sin, disease, and death, which are temporal, variable, and illusory?

There is nothing in man, the reflection of God, which desires, fears, or has faith in evil of any sort. Man lives because God is Life, governing all real existence, perpetuating all that He creates. The Apostle John assures us that "God is love"; and we may thus understand that Life is Love. Hence, his further statement, "There is no fear in love," reassures every one of God's children of immunity from all fear. What a glorious gospel of healing Christian Science presents! How natural it becomes for us as sons of God to have faith in our Father-Mother! A child may believe that its human parents can do almost anything. How much greater trust should we all, as the children of Love, have in the omnipotence, omnipresence, and omniscience of the One who cannot fail to protect, sustain, and provide for His offspring! The comforting words of James bring to light the nature of faith as prayer, and its fruitfulness: "The prayer of faith shall save the sick, and the Lord shall raise him up; and if he have committed sins, they shall be forgiven him."

The life of the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science bore evidence of her fidelity to Christ, Truth, and her faith was exceedingly fruitful in healing works. Her words in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 12) are vital: "Faith in divine Love supplies the ever-present help and now, and gives the power to 'act in the living present.'" Such action fulfills the law of Life and cements the bonds of brotherly love. What more could be desired and accomplished!

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

Exile

I WHO was born to hills have learned to see
The prairies and the plains with loving eye—
Have loved each solitary, wind-gnarled tree;
The world beneath an unobstructed sky
That cups the smooth horizons like a dome;
The short, tough grass, burnt gold, and curled
with wind;
The blue-green cedars, rooted in red loam;—
All spare, dear beauties of the prairie kind!
But when I dare to think some day again
I shall see mountains from my windows, hear
The sough of pines, and watch the sudden rain
Slant through the woods, and, passing, leave
air clear
Beyond the freshness of an April dawn!—
I know my heart from home has never gone!

—KATHARINE SHEPARD HAYDEN, in "Sonnets and Lyrics." (Boston: Bruce Humphries.)

"МОЛИТВА ВЕРЫ"

Перевод с английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки

КАКОЕ значительное место занимает вера людей во всех областях повседневной жизни. Дружба, общественные отношения, дом, дела, и какие бы то ни было другие области людских начинаний, везде и во всем побуждения, преуспевания и достижения широко зависят от веры. Очевидно основа этой веры хороша. Ожидание всего хорошего владеет мыслями каждого кто надеется пользоваться плодами честности, трудолюбия, мужества, верности, пользоваться теми качествами, которые делают человека успешным во всем. Эти составные элементы имеют свое начало в реальности и вера сплетает их во едино.

Какими замечательными полновесными примером служат нам патриархи, пророки и другие библейские характеры! Благодаря своей непосредственной вере в Бога всемогущего, они преодолевали своих врагов, жили праведно и преуспевали во всех своих начинаниях. Целая глава послания к Евреям посвящена перечню достижений этих доблестных представителей веры.

Пришествие Христа Иисуса принесло человечеству новый образ мыслей, требующий более возвышенной, более устойчивой веры, веры исходящей из представления о Боге, как о Любви, как об Отце всех. Наш Учитель учил своих последователей строгому соблю- [illegible]

[illegible]

Справки относительно литературы по Христианской Науке на этом языке могут быть получены [illegible] (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

The Fountains of Peterhof

I DO not think there can be found elsewhere in the world so many fountains of every possible shape and form as there are in Peterhof. Every afternoon at three o'clock these fountains were turned on simultaneously, and immediately all the immense parks were filled with an indescribable silvery and somehow mysterious splashing of water—some of the fountains beating high up into the air, others forming strange watery structures that seemed as solid as if made of crystal; still others rushing down marble terraces like miniature Niagaras. From the terrace in front of the old Imperial palace a broad avenue of fountains, cascades and canals stretched all the way down to the seashore. To add to the brilliance of the view the countless statues in the parks of Peterhof were gilded so skillfully, that they seemed to be actually made of gold. All the parks and even the streets in the town were overgrown with enormous lilac bushes, the sweet fragrance of which filled the air for miles. To this day, it is enough for me to take a branch of lilacs and close my eyes. I am back in Peterhof!

Almost abandoned by later rulers because of its climate, except for brief stays in summer, Peterhof escaped the devastating effects of modernization. There was no electric light in town, and all the palace buildings, including our house, were lighted by ancient oil lamps which had survived from the days of Catherine the Great. Those lamps, the like of which I have never seen elsewhere, were operated by a clock-mechanism; they burned with a very pleasant bright light and tick-tocked all the time. There was even a special functionary, called the "Court Lamper," retained, whose uniform consisted of a grey dress coat with blue lapels, and who arrived every day to wind up the lamps in the house, with an enormous key.

Those lamps were symbolic of the whole town, for nothing in it seemed to have changed for a couple of hundred years. Marli—the famous pavilion where Peter the Great liked to stay in solitude—looked as if the first Emperor of all the Russias had just left it a few minutes before, for a stroll in the surrounding park. Every object remained in the place Peter had left it on his last visit to Marli, even to his enormous nightrobe of heavy brocade, and his felt nightcap, which lay, thrown carelessly, across the bed.

I could walk for hours along the silent alleys of the parks, dreaming of Russia's glorious past, hoping, in the secret depths of my heart, that I might suddenly hear heavy footsteps and see the gigantic figure of the great Peter emerge at the turning of the road. And in the evenings, when the parks grew dark and the splashing of fountains mingled with the strains of Wagner's operas or Beethoven's symphonies played on an open terrace by the Court orchestra, Peterhof ceased to be real and became a land of dreams and fantasy. And in the summer of 1914 Peterhof appeared to me more wonderful than ever, for, now, it had emerged from its age-long slumber and became once more the scene of epoch-making events.—GLEB BOTKIN, in "The Real Romanovs." (New York: Revell.)

Listening to the Music of Nature

"MUSIC is a mysterious form of mathematics whose elements are derived from the infinite. Music is the expression of the movement of the waters, the play of curves described by changing breezes. There is nothing more musical than a sunset. He who feels what he sees will find no more beautiful example of development in all that book which, alas, musicians read but too little—the book of Nature. . . ."

This statement which Debussy wrote in 1903 is the same, though differently expressed, as the one he had previously put into the mouth of Monsieur Croche [An imaginary person]: "Music is the sum total of scattered forces. . . . And people have made of it a song composed of theories! I prefer a few notes from the flute of an Egyptian shepherd. He collaborates with the scenery around him and hears harmonies of which our textbooks are ignorant. . . . Musicians listen only to music written by skillful hands; they never hear what is written in Nature. There is more to be gained by seeing the sun rise than by hearing the Pastoral Symphony."

The definition becomes a clear-cut precept when Monsieur Croche declares that the artist should "take counsel of no man, but only of the passing wind that tells us the story of the world."

He repeats this theory more personally and definitely, in an answer to an inquiry in Comœdia: "We do not listen to the thousand sounds with which nature surrounds us. We are not sufficiently on the alert to hear this varied music which she so generously offers. It envelops us, and yet we have lived in its midst until now, ignoring it. This, to my mind, is the new path. But believe me, I have but caught a glimpse of it. Much remains to be done and he who does it . . . will be a great man!"—From "The Theories of Claude Debussy," by LEON VALLAS. Translated from the French by MAIRE O'BRIEN. (New York: Oxford.)

An Army of Bluebells

THEY are home again in the country. Spring is everywhere. Not just in the parks and at the corners where flower-sellers have their barrows, but in the most remote corner of the garden where daffodils crowd together and the little cherry tree shows its white petals. Even the old stone cross and arch, ruin of a still earlier church, that are almost hidden by a fuchsia tree have bright forget-me-nots growing all about them. . . . The church tower sends forth its music of bells, and the weathercock turns in the breeze. The gargoyle faces are warmed by the sun, and inside the church the children are taken to see the carvings of little winged creatures, squirrels, goats, even monkeys, on the pillars.

But nothing is as wonderful as the bluebells. They come, not in groups, not in a delicate procession, not in sunny corners of the woods like a bit of fallen sky. They come like an army, unquestioned in their victory. They turn the very ditches into tracks of heavenly blue. Many a wood they take to themselves and so transform it that it scarcely knows itself in its blue beauty. How many bells to each stalk? The children cannot count. And the stalks themselves—green sucking strongly at the moisture in the deep soil, snapping off if one touches them—weak in their very strength, after all their victory!

The school children gather them in armfuls. Some fall on the road and they lie there reaching out, it seems, to the runnels of water that rush beside the hedges, which still show branches white with May.—MAZO DE LA ROCHE, in "Beside a Norman Tower." (Boston: Little, Brown.)

A Portrait

SHE is like a wild anemone
And moves with sudden grace.
It seems that far-off memories
Are written in her face.
And when she lifts her shy eyes to my gaze,
I think of woodland paths and summer days.

FLORENCE IRENE GUSSINS

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and
HEALTH
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by
Mary Baker Eddy

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Listed Stock Quotations • # Utility Issues Lead in Brisk Rally of New York Stock Market • Commodity and Money Markets

Stocks Record Sudden Advance In Late Market

Utility Issues Take Lead in Brisk Rally—Good Gains Established

By Forrest Price

Stocks whirled upward.

It was a late rally but a rather brisk one.

After meandering along most of the day at a snail's pace with a mixture of losses and gains the tide turned.

Before the beginning of the last hour there were probably more losses than gains.

Then something happened. There was a quick turnabout.

And figuring largely in the upturn were the public utility issues.

One reason for the sudden rise in the utilities was the unconfirmed report that none of the $4,000,000,000 of the federal work relief funds would be spent for municipal power plants. Another rumor was that New York City had decided not to build a municipal power plant.

Total sales for the day approximated 880,000 shares.

Columbia Gas A and Consolidated Gas B were in urgent demand as prices ascended. The last named had a gain of nearly 5 points. The preferred gained nearly 5 points.

Public Service of New Jersey, West Penn Electric and United Corp. all made good gains.

Union Pacific had a rise of 2½, Allied Chemical 3, American Crystal Sugar 3, and du Pont about as much.

Other good gainers were the U. S. Steel issues, Atchison, U. S. Smelting, Howe Sound, United Carbon and U. S. Rubber.

There were numerous smaller advances, and the entire tone of the market changed for the better in the last hour.

Weakness of the Milwaukee loans featured a rather easy bond market. French loans also were weak. Otherwise the bond market presented a rather ragged appearance, with both losses and gains of minor proportions.

Wheat was higher and corn lower in the Chicago market. Cotton sold off in the late market after an early rise.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Firm; utilities lead late rally.

Bonds: Steady; power issues improve.

Curb: Higher; specialties firm.

Foreign Exchanges: Irregular; sterling lower.

Cotton: Lower; uncertainty over European political situation.

Sugar: Steady; trade covering.

Chicago

Wheat: Higher; persistent dust effects.

Corn: Weak; improved pasture conditions.

Cattle: Strong to 25c up; active; top $13.75.

Hogs: Active; strong to 10c up; top $8.80.

Foreign

London—The continental political situation restricted business on the stock exchange today. Prices sagged under the lead of gilt-edged securities on lack of support. Iron and steel shares firmed on the increase in import duties on those products. Gold mining and aircraft stocks met with support. The market closed dull.

Paris—Reflecting uneasiness regarding the Franco-German situation trading on the Bourse was sluggish, and prices were heavy. Slight opening gains in rentes were soon lost. The closing was weak.

Berlin—After a weaker opening, prices on the Boerse were later stimulated by the German rejection of the French note. The closing was firm.

Dividend Declarations

A semiannual dividend of $1.50 a share has ben declared on the 6 per cent cumulative preferred capital stock of Philadelphia Company, payable May 1 to stockholders of record April 1.

Seeman Brothers Inc. declared a quarterly dividend of 62½ cents a share on the no par value common stock of the company payable May 1 to shareholders of record at the close of business on April 15.

Northern States Power Co. (Delaware) declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1¾ per cent a share on the 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock and 1½ per cent a share on the 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock, both payable April 20 to stockholders of record March 30.

American Maize-Products Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 a share on the company's preferred stock and 25 cents a share on the common. Both dividends are payable March 30 to stockholders of record March 27.

One half of the usual dividends on preferred stocks of the Central Maine Power Company were declared. Dividends of 87½ cents a share on 7 per cent preferred stocks, 75 cents a share on 6 per cent preferred stocks and 75 cents on preferred stocks $6 dividend series were voted. The dividends are payable April 1 to stockholders of record March 11.

The Garlock Packing Company declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share on the common stock of the company, payable April 1 to stockholders of record March 23.

The Ford Motor Company of Great Britain, Ltd., announces a dividend of 5 per cent for the last year on £8,666,000 ($43,330,000) of ordinary shares of capital.

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

New York

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	10.69	10.69	10.35	10.64	—.02
May	10.76	10.76	10.45	10.73	
July	10.81	10.81	10.49	10.78	+.01
October	10.43	10.43	10.11	10.38	—.05
December	10.53	10.53	10.19	10.44	—.04

Spots 11.05, up 5 points. Tone at close steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	6.16	6.17	6.12	6.13	+.05
May	6.10	6.14	6.08	6.08	+.04
July	6.08	6.08	6.03	6.03	+.04
October	5.88	5.88	5.82	5.83	+.08

Tone at close steady.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on March 19 was: Receipts, $124,813,880; expenditures, $72,388,295; net balance, $2,301,875,306; customs receipts for the month, $19,837,979. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1) $2,705,881,043; expenditures, $4,930,456,852 (including $2,339,133,979 of emergency expenditures); excess of expenditures, $2,224,575,809; gold assets, $8,552,842,272.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

[illegible]

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. a Payable in stock. b Paid this year. c Payable in scrip. d Last payment. e Paid last year. f $3 paid on accumulations. g Accumulated dividends paid this year. h Reported in receivership. j Plus 4% in stock. k Optional cash or stock. wi When issued. l Plus 3% in stock. m Accumulated dividends paid last year.

Wheat Prices Up And Corn Declines

CHICAGO, March 21 (AP)—Notwithstanding showers reported in parts of Oklahoma and Texas late today, wheat prices showed rallying power at the last.

Corn developed independent weakness because of reports that pasture conditions were improving. Action of corn was also influenced by a break in cotton values.

Wheat closed unsettled, ⅛-⅜ above yesterday's finish, May 94-94⅛, corn ⅜-1⅛ down, May 78-78⅛, oats ⅛ off to ⅛ up, and provisions varying from 20 cents decline to a rise of 17 cents.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.93⅞	.95	.93⅛	.94	+⅛
July	.90⅜	.92⅛	.90⅛	.91⅜	+⅛
Sept.	.90⅜	.92	.90⅛	.91⅛	+⅛

Corn

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.78⅛	.79⅛	.77⅞	.78⅛	+⅛
July	.74⅛	.75	.72⅞	.72⅞	—⅜
Sept.	.70⅛	.71⅛	.69⅞	.70⅛	—.01⅛

Oats

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.43⅛	.44⅛	.43⅛	.43⅞	
July	.39⅛	.40⅛	.39⅛	.39⅛	—⅛
Sept.	.38	.38⅛	.38⅛	.37⅞	—⅛

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.84⅜	.83⅞	.84⅛	—⅛
July	.83⅞	.83⅜	.83⅜	—⅛

Bond Averages

(Compiled by the Associated Press)

	20 Rails	10 Indust	10 Util	10 For'n
Wednesday	86.7	93.2	88.7	68.8
Month ago	88.3	93.0	88.6	70.1
Year ago	86.2	93.4	83.5	68.6
1935 high	87.8	93.5	88.9	70.4
1935 low	83.2	92.3	84.5	66.4
1934 high	89.4	92.9	88.2	70.0
1934 low	74.2	77.7	68.2	60.3
1933 low	45.8	40.0	64.6	42.3
1928 high	101.1	98.0	102.0	100.5

10 Low-Yield Bonds

Wednesday	108.8		
Month ago	110.2		
Year ago	104.5		
1935 high	110.3	1935 low	107.9
1934 high	108.3	1934 low	98.1
1928 high	104.4	1932 low	88.8

Price of the Dollar

NEW YORK, March 21 (AP)—The dollar was higher in terms of leading nongold currencies but lost slight ground to others in foreign exchange markets today. In London the dollar gained more than a cent at $4.76⅛ to the pound sterling, and in New York sterling lost ⅞ cent at $4.76⅞. In Paris the dollar was a trifle lower at an equivalent of 6.589 cents to the franc, and in New York francs were .00⅛ of a cent higher at 6.60 cents. Other gold currencies were likewise better.

Weekly Food Index Drops

NEW YORK, March 21—The decline in the weekly food index of Dun & Bradstreet which started three weeks ago continued this week with a drop of 4 cents. Last week's decline was 2 cents. This week's downturn in the index brought it to $2.82 for the week ended March 19. It canceled most of the advance scored from the first of the year to Feb. 19, when the index touched a four-and-one-half-year top of $2.96.

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, March 21 (AP)—Wool top futures closed steady, 10 higher to 5 lower.

	High	Low	Last
March	76.0	76.0	76.0b
April	74.3	74.3	74.0b
July	73.5	73.5	73.6b
August	73.8	73.8	73.7b

b—Bid.

Wool Business Substantial

LONDON, March 21 (AP)—There were 8948 bales of wool offered at the auction today of which 8394 were sold. Business was substantial with all crossbreds selling well and mostly to the home trade. Greasy and scoured merinos met with good competition, and withdrawals were few. Prices remain firm.

Retail Business Failures Rise Slightly for Week

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 21—Business failures in the United States for the week ended March 14, as reported to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., showed a slight upward tendency. The total for the latest week was 232, compared with 216 for the week preceding and 249 a year ago.

Retail failures rose to 145, compared with 126 a week earlier, and the wholesale insolvencies, which numbered 18, showed a rise of three, compared to the total for the previous week. In the manufacturing group, the number was lowered by two, while in the other commercial classification the total dropped to 20, as compared with 24 a week ago.

Remington Rand Shows Last-Quarter Profits

NEW YORK, March 21 (AP)—Remington Rand, Inc., reports that its profits for the final quarter of 1934 were $560,778, equal to 19 cents a share on the common stock.

In the third quarter profit was $224,573, equal to $1.43 a share of preferred stock, and in the last quarter of 1933 the net income was $444,741 or 10 cents a common share.

Sales for the December quarter last year totaled $9,222,179, the best volume for any three months since the first quarter of 1931.

The company stated that sales are currently running 25 per cent ahead of the like period last year.

B. & M. to Abandon Portion of Keene Branch

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP)—The Boston & Maine Railroad Company was authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission to abandon 22 miles of the Keene branch running from Keene to Coolidge Crossing, New Hampshire.

The abandonment is only of operation and the tracks will be permitted to remain.

Structural Steel Bookings

NEW YORK, March 21—A smart jump ahead—14 per cent from January to February—was made in bookings of fabricated structural steel, reports received by the American Institute of Steel Construction indicated. The February gain over December was 10 per cent. On the other hand, the total was 5 per cent less than the average of the final half of 1934 and 3 per cent less than for the corresponding month a year ago.

Nogales Commerce Increases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NOGALES, Ariz., March 21—Exports and imports through the port of Nogales in February were worth $1,038,763, compared with $312,304 for the like month of 1934. Shipments of winter vegetables from the west coast of Mexico are largely responsible for the increase. Imports of Mexican cattle, amounting to 6000 head in February, are also swelling the totals.

Pacific Coast Insurance Sales

NEW YORK, March 21 (AP)—The Pacific coast section of the United States showed the largest percentage gain in life insurance sales during February, with output 118 per cent greater than in the same month last year, according to the Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau. The middle Atlantic with an increase of 117 per cent was next.

Air Reduction Company Net

Air Reduction Company, Incorporated, and wholly owned subsidiaries report gross operating income for 1934 of $16,170,610, a gain of 20 per cent over 1933. Net earnings after depreciation and all other operating reserves, including federal taxes, were $4,145,416, or $4.98 a share, compared with $3.27 in 1933, an increase in net of 21 per cent.

Record Electric Output in Sweden

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, March 21—Output of electric energy in Sweden during 1934 established a new record, according to the United States Trade Commissioner here.

The total for the year of 6,050,000,000 kilowatt hours, it is pointed out, was 14 per cent higher than in 1933. During the entire period 1929-1933, an increase of only 7 per cent was registered. Approximately 530,000,000 kilowatt hours were consumed in homes, offices, business houses, etc., in 1934, the report shows.

The output of steam-generated electricity approached 90,000,000 kilowatt hours per month at times, but dropped to approximately 26,000,000 kilowatt hours, which is near the normal level, toward the end of the summer, the report states.

Corn-Hog Farmers Request Contracts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 21—Farmers applying for 1935 corn-hog contracts number more than 750,000, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration announces.

Iowa is leading in the sign-up campaign with approximately 127,500 applicants. Illinois is next with 80,000, and Missouri and Nebraska follow, each reporting about 75,000 signers. Indiana, Minnesota and Kansas report nearly 55,000 each; South Dakota, approximately 42,000; Texas and Oklahoma, about 32,000 each; Kentucky, 22,500, and Tennessee, 15,000. Texas is the first State to report a sign-up equal to the total number of contracts signed in 1934.

Of the score of states reporting, Nebraska is leading in the total number of new signers. Nearly 7000 of the applicants in that State did not take part in the 1934 corn-hog program. Missouri, Oklahoma and Texas each report 3000 new signers; Illinois, about 2500; Kentucky, 2000, and Indiana and Tennessee, 1500 each.

Department Store Sales

NEW YORK, March 21—Sales by department stores in the metropolitan area of New York declined 10.3 per cent in the 13 shopping days from March 1 to March 15, compared with the like period last year, according to reports to the New York Federal Reserve Bank. Easter shopping this year is three weeks later than it was last year.

Cotton Spinning Operations

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP)—The cotton spinning industry was reported by the Census Bureau to have operated during February at 100.2 per cent of capacity, on a single shift basis, compared with 102.6 per cent for January this year and 101.8 per cent for February last year.

Consolidated Lithographing

The annual report for 1934 of Consolidated Lithographing Corporation shows net income after all charges of $157,983 compared with a net loss of $188,308 for 1933.

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	Last	Net Chg.
June	8.96	9.00	
September	9.30	9.32	+.05
December	9.42	9.69	+.04

United Fruit Co. Pay Roll in 1934 Enlarged 34 P. C.

Wage Bill up $4,200,000—Number of Employees Increases 8700

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 21—The United Fruit Company paid out, during the year 1934, in the 10 countries with which it does business $18,000,000 in wages, an increase of 34 per cent over 1933, according to Francis R. Hart, president of the company, in a review of the company's progress at the annual meeting of the stockholders in Jersey City.

"In the same period it brought $11,500,000 worth of fruit," he continued, "a total of $29,500,000, which went directly into the hands of the workers of these countries.

"This was $4,200,000 more for wages and $3,200,000 more for purchased fruit than was expended in 1933. In addition to this $29,500,000 your company paid $3,400,000 in taxes to these countries.

"Approximately $33,000,000 was placed, therefore, directly in the channels of international trade by this company during the year.

"During 1934, $5,276,431 was spent in repairs and betterments upon our ships.

"During 1934 the sum of $8,700,000 was declared in dividends.

"The company charged off $8,840,000 for depreciation, and appropriated for capital expenditures in 1935, including unfinished work now in progress, the sum of $8,161,000.

"There was an improvement in the company's sugar operations last year. Originally the company's quota was fixed at 547,000 bags. This quota was increased during the season and 1,288,227 bags were produced. It was the third largest crop and the lowest crop in the history of the company.

"During the year the company's radio subsidiary, Tropical Radio Telegraph Company, has gone steadily ahead with the expansion of its radio services, contributing materially in interconnecting the countries of the Caribbean and linking them with the rest of the world.

"Radio stations at Tela, Trojillo and Puerto Cortes, Honduras, were opened to full public service. International radiotelephone installations in Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama have provided much-needed telephone service between these countries and the United States and Europe.

"To this chain, Tegucigalpa, Honduras, is about to be added. Also during 1934, radiotelephone service between Colombia and Central American points was inaugurated through arrangements perfected with the Compania Telefonica Central.

"In so far as advance information can be depended upon in an agricultural enterprise, conditions are better than last year. Our farms have not suffered so much from tropical hurricanes, nor from excessive rainfall and there is in sight ample fruit to meet demand. And that fruit is of superior quality.

"Our roster shows 70,600 employees as opposed to 61,900 employees last year."

Money Markets

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Call loans			
Stock Exch	1%	1%	1%
Curb Exch			
renewal rate	1¼%	1¼%	1¼%
Com paper	¾%	1⅛%	1⅛%
Bar silver	58⅞c	58⅞c	33⅞c
Time loans—			
60-90 days	¾@1	¾@1	⅝@1
4-6 months	¾@1	¾@1	⅝@1

Bankers Acceptance Market

60-90 days	⅛@ ⅛	⅛@ ⅛	⅜@ ⅛
4 months	⅛@ ⅛	⅛@ ⅛	⅜@ ⅜
5-6 months	⅛@ ⅛	1 @ ⅞	1⅛@1

London Quotations

Short bills	⅛@ ⅛	⅛@ ⅛	⅛@ ⅛
3 mos bills	⅛@ ⅛	⅛@ ⅛	⅛
Bar silver	27⅛d	27⅛d	18⅞d
Bar gold	146s 10½d	145s 6d	133s 6d

Boston Quotations

Call money	1@1½	1½%	1½%
Com paper	1¾@2	2 @2¼	1¾@2¼
Time money	3	3	3

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½	Bucharest	6
Boston	2½	Budapest	4½
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	3½
Cleveland	3	Copenhagen	3½
Dallas	3	Helsingfors	4½
Kansas City	3	Lisbon	5½
Minneapolis	3	London	2
New York	1½	Madrid	6
Philadelphia	2½	Oslo	3½
Richmond	3	Paris	2½
San Francisco	3	Prague	3½
St. Louis	3	Riga	5½
Amsterdam	3½	Rome	3
Athens	7	Sofia	7
Berlin	4	Stockholm	2½
Bombay	3½	Tokyo	3.65
Brussels	3	Warsaw	5
Berne	3	Vienna	5

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.76⅜	$4.77⅛	$8.2397
Cables	4.76⅜	4.77⅜	8.2397
France—franc	.0659½	.0659½	.0663
Belgium—belga	.2335	.2320	.2354
Switz'l'd—franc	.3240	.3234	.3267
Italy—lira	.0831½	.0830½	.0881
Germany—mark	.4023	.4018	.4033
Holland—florin	.6773	.6760	.6806
Sweden—krona	.2453	.2470	.4537
Norway—krone	.2390	.2407	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2124	.2130	.4537
Spain—peseta	.1388	.1366	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0094½	.0094½	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1888	.1888	.2382
Cz'ch'v'ia—crown	.0418	.0418	.0418
Finland—finm'k	.0213	.0213	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.2960	.2960	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1888	.1888	.1888
Port'gal—escudo	.0434½	.0434½	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0101	.0101	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0228	.0228	.0288
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.4775	.4813	*
Shanghai—dol	.3831	.3850	*
India—rupee	.3588	.3643	.6180
Japan—yen	.2760	.2810	.8440
Java—florin	.6800	.6801	.6806
Phil Islands—peso	.4988	.5009½	.5000
Str Stlmnts—dol	.5588	.5700	.9613
South America			
Argentine—peso	.3173	.3181	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0815	.0835	.2025
Chile—peso	.0500	.0505	.2060
Peru—sol	.2330	.2380	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.8190	.8000	1.7510
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9883	.9894	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2759	.2782	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Cotton Prices Decline

NEW YORK, March 21 (AP)—Slight opening advances were followed by declines in cotton today under renewed liquidation and scattered selling. May sold off to 10.75 from 10.77, ruling around 10.60 with the midafternoon market quiet at net declines of 18 to 21 points.

Business and Industry • **Weather More Vital Crop Factor Than Acreage, Say Experts** • Commerce and Finance

Expert Says Slump Not Due to Defect Of Money System

De Haas Sees Growing Economic Self-Sufficiency Basic Factor

"In my opinion the basic maladjustments which finally led to the collapse of 1929 had very little to do with the monetary situation, and no matter how perfect the monetary system might have been, the maladjustments which we have in the raw material markets would, nevertheless, have occurred," Dr. J. Anton de Haas, professor of international relationships at the Harvard business school, said during the course of an address on "The Outlook in the Commodity Markets" which he delivered yesterday afternoon at the office of Jackson & Curtis.

The speaker traced the great growth of agricultural production all over the world from about 1850, the genesis of which was the demands of the increasing world population and the policy of economic imperialism of various countries, the satisfaction of such demands having been made possible by improved cheap transportation, synthetic fertilizers, better knowledge of farming and the introduction of farm machinery.

A fair degree of equilibrium, Dr. de Haas said, had been established by 1914, and then came the war, upsetting that equilibrium once and for all, and following the war the doctrine of economic self-sufficiency resulted in increased production in face of decreased consumption, and the so-called defense measures adopted by nations all around the world only served to aggravate the situation.

The problem of the farmer, the speaker continued, was complicated by the pressure of overhead charges which had to be met with cash and the only source of obtaining cash was through raising larger crops, so price declines had a tendency to cause increased production.

Concluding, Dr. de Haas said that the solution so far as the United States as an exporter of so many raw materials is concerned, "seems to lie in international agreements; that the only alternative to such agreements is for us to say we will produce only as much as we can consume ourselves, and whether we like it or not what we are doing at home in the way of agricultural control is merely one part of the picture, since we are only following the path which all nations must follow nationally and which we must follow internationally if we are going to bring order out of existing chaos."

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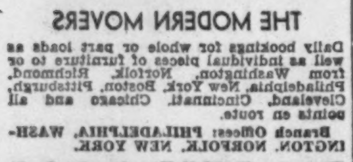

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Dr. J. Anton de Haas
Professor of International Relationships, Harvard School of Business Administration

U. S. Ready to Sell Gold From Treasury To Foreign Nations

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP)—Secretary Morgenthau said today the Government is prepared to sell gold to foreign countries that can offer an attractive proposition.

A comparatively tiny amount of the gold held by the Treasury—$1,120,000 worth—was sold to Mexico yesterday to build up the monetary reserves of the banks of Mexico.

Officials here described the transaction as a "swap." They said this country had been buying large quantities of silver from the Bank of Mexico to carry out the terms of the Silver Purchase Act.

Along with news of the gold sale to Mexico the Treasury gave out first word that 10,000 ounces of gold had been sold to Guatemala last December.

Whether or not further transactions of this kind were contemplated, to increase the proportion of the white metal in the monetary base of the United States, was not divulged.

Secretary Morgenthau issued a special license to carry out the sale of the Bank of Mexico, which involved 32,000 ounces at the statutory price of $35 an ounce, plus handling charges of one fourth of 1 per cent.

Sharp Upturn In Canadian Building

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, March 21—Building contracts awarded for Canada during February amounted to $10,672,200, as compared with $5,635,100 for February, 1934, and $10,220,100 for January of this year, according to figures compiled by MacLean Building Reports, Ltd., of Toronto.

The total of $20,892,300 for January and February of this year was 69.5 per cent greater than the 1934 total for the two months of $12,338,000, and 221 per cent more than the 1933 total.

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$12.95 to $16.95
Coats and Suits
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COATS: Chesterfields, Clark Gable and Bi-Swing backs. Many with matching hats and taffeta scarfs.

SUITS: Swaggers, full length coats or short semi-fitted ones. Matching or contrasting skirts. 7 to 12, 10 to 16. Fourth Floor.

The Hub

Baltimore—Charles—Fayette
BALTIMORE, MD.

Alaska's Foreign Trade at Highest Level Since 1929

Both Exports and Imports Have Decided Rise—Fish Leading Product

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JUNEAU, Alaska — The customs receipts for the year 1934 shows Alaska commerce to be on the increase. The total exports aggregated which is the highest level since 1929, a sum amounting to $91,592,847, with an increase balance in the territory's favor of well over $27,560,000 above that of 1933. Of this amount the exports amounted to approximately $61,300,000, which was comparatively $18,000,000 more than in 1933, while the imports amounted over $30,000,000 representing a gain of nearly $9,500,000 more than the previous year.

Among the exports, fish products lead with gold following as second. This was due to the improved conditions in the salmon industry and the increased valuation and output of gold. During the past year 357,709,983 pounds of canned salmon was shipped to the states, representing a sum of $36,811,224, which was an increase of 98,225,819 pounds over 1933, and an increased money income of $11,191,368.

Gold shipments amounted to $15,883,877 as against $9,864,479 in 1933. The number of ounces shipped amounted to 454,992, which was 70,165 more ounces than in 1933.

Fish meal, oil and whale oil all showed an increase, while the shipments of cured and preserved fish along with seal skins showed a decline. The preserved and cured fish decline is attributed to the decrease in herring, this having fallen off to 13,962,411 pounds this last representing a loss of $270,849.

Last year the herring shipments alone aggregated 13,802,069 or almost as much as the cured and preserved fish of all kinds amounted to this year. This is attributed to the lessening of herring in Alaskan waters, which is causing much concern to the fishermen of Alaska.

All fur shipments, other than seal, increased. The aggregation for the year, omitting seal, is $2,016,685, netting an added income of over $500,000. Only 53,468 seal skins were sent out of the Territory, which was a decrease of over 1,000,000 skins and a loss of $11,218.

Passenger travel increased more than one third during 1934 even though shipping was tied up for a considerable length of time right at the peak of the tourist travel because of the longshoremen's strike along the Pacific coast. Even so 24,000 people visited the Territory compared to 16,000 during the previous year.

Travel by airplane within Alaska and to the states is decidedly on the upgrade. In 1929 there were only eight planes operating in Alaska, carrying 2,171 passengers. Now there are 56 planes and they transported 10,194 people covering a mileage of over 1,500,000 miles against 33,391 in 1929.

Ford to Enlarge Rouge Glass Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., March 21—The Ford Motor Company Rouge plant will be given glass manufacturing equipment costing $3,000,000, it was announced here yesterday. The total cost of the present Ford expansion program will be increased to $23,000,000 after this expenditure has been added.

The new glass unit will consist of two 600-foot lines, including melting and annealing furnaces and grinding machines. Twenty-four-hour production will approximate 150,000 square feet.

When the new plant starts operations, about 1000 workers will be added to the pay roll. These will join the 1400 employees now at the Rouge glass plant.

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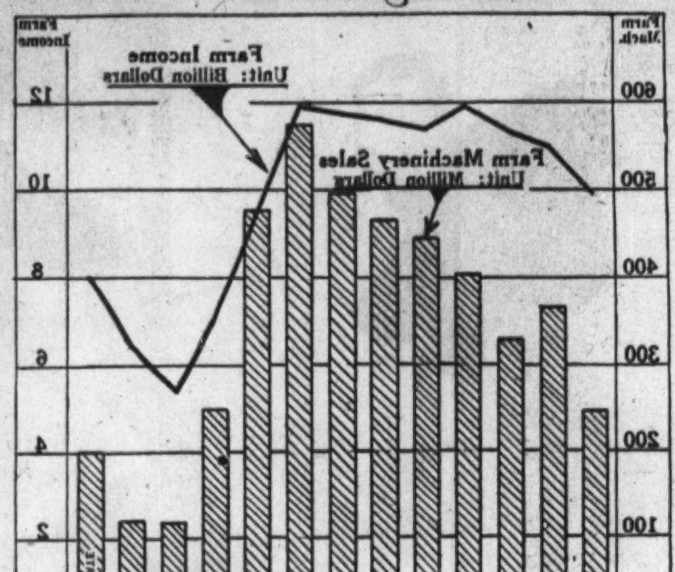
Sales of Farm Machinery Showing Marked Increase



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Farm income and sales of farm machinery for the past 13 years are shown on the chart. Sales in the first two months of 1935 (not shown on the chart) are estimated at from 35 per cent to 50 per cent more than the similar period a year ago.

The World's Business

A Change in Atmosphere in Washington?

Policy Seems to Be at the Crossroads

Thinking Toward Economic Internationalism

By H. B. E.

FOR some time back I have enjoyed a half-attached, half-detached connection with Washington. I am, consequently, susceptible to "atmosphere." Last week, on a visit to the capital, there seemed to be a change, or, properly speaking, a drift toward a new questioning of "intranationalism." "Intranationalism," I ought to remind my readers, is a mongrel word meaning domestic recovery first and international recovery afterward.

The United tates, as Secretary Henry A. Wallace has so often declared, is part of a world system. Cotton is often used by way of example. There are 10 states which are dependent upon this staple: North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas. And, normally, 55 per cent of the crop is sold abroad. But interdependence is present in less obvious illustrations. In Washington I was told the number of elements in modern steel manufacture which are foreign importations. If I am not mistaken, they number a round dozen. Even in the making of American handset telephones, 10 materials have to be imported: rubber, silk, linen, platinum, chromium, tin, cobalt, tungsten, hemp and nickel.

The mere fact that in ordinary conversation these examples were given to me is an indication of this "drift" in Washington. On past visits I have been treated to illustrations of America's self-containment. It is now realized, I think, that "intranationalism" is as anachronistic as the word itself. If a country is interwoven with the world, how can you put domestic recovery and international recovery in separate compartments? Clearly the task spells disruption, not recovery.

It is the disruption that is making some of the old intranationalists look very lugubrious. Foreign markets for cotton have been presented to other countries. While America has been plowing under, Brazil and Russia have been adding to their acreage. The murmurs from the South are growing in volume. From Houston, I was told, had come the news that Brazil, adding insult to injury, was making inquiries for secondhand ginning machinery. From other ports the news was equally ironical. Feedstuffs and cattle and corn are being imported. Coals to Newcastle! Such developments, I found, were giving an impetus to Secretary Wallace's powerful pleas for enlightened economic internationalism.

The subject that seems to bother Washingtonians is how to retrace the steps back to a world order. As yet those steps are slight and faltering. In the State Department Secretary Cordell Hull is wrestling valiantly to knock a few pebbles over the tariff wall with his reciprocal agreements. His internationalism (broader than Secretary Wallace's) used to be Wordsworthian in its loneliness. Now he is finding more supporters. Officials are perturbed at the sight of the trade statistics. Last year the surplus of commodity exports was not only more than double the surplus for 1933, but far exceeded that of any year since 1930, when the Hawley-Smoot tariff became law. How was it paid for? By taking gold, a commodity with which the country's coffers are stuffed to overflowing. Again—coals to Newcastle!

Gone is the time when gold instantly flowed into use and added to a country's circulating medium. Every dollar of the $1,134,000,000 received in metal last year was sterilized. As one official said, "So far from doing us any good, we might as well dump our surplus into the Atlantic. Probably it would be better to do that; for, then, we wouldn't deprive other countries of gold that might have done them some service, instead of keeping it idle over here."

An agitation is under way, I heard, to promote a new organization to spread the cause of a rational tariff system throughout the country—an organization of the type of the new Liberty League.

The last time I was in Washington I heard the theory expounded that the silver purchases would redistribute this gold. It was always a specious theory. Enough to say here that it hasn't worked. All that it has done is to attract China's silver to American shores as well as world gold. Instead of "silver-for-gold," the result is now silver and gold, and Midas himself never gazed upon such an unproductive store. The only way of redistributing the metal, of course, is to buy more foreign goods, not take other people's money. That would help the sellers to buy more American goods.

Taking other countries' goods! There's the rub! Official fingers point to Capitol Hill. "We still have the mentality of a debtor nation, thinking that we increase our wealth by giving goods away." But every time a Senate hearing on the causes of our discontent is convened more and more officials are emboldened to indorse the Hull-Wallace philosophy. That in itself is some comfort. In Washington I saw within the covers of one volume of current testimony before the Senate Committee of Agriculture as excellent a statement of the internationalist solution of the world crisis as could have been presented by an "archaic" devotee of the Manchester School. Legislators must have been impressed by the evidence. But one has a feeling that the sound sense in those words will be forgotten whenever any suppliant arrives in Washington asking Congress "to protect the American standard of living."

Kemmerer Sees Cost Of Living Doubled

NEW YORK, March 21 (AP)—Dr. Edwin W. Kemmerer said today that once the full effects of the devaluation of the dollar are felt, he thought it "likely" the cost of living will have been boosted 116 per cent above present levels, or more than doubled.

In an address at the Bankers Club, the Princeton economist and internationally known "money doctor," explained that his estimate was based on the assumption that gold would decline in the world free markets to its value as of 1926; but even should it not, he looked for a rise in living costs in this country to 50 per cent above present levels.

Motor Sales Rise Sharply In South Africa in 1934

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOHANNESBURG, March 21 — Automobile sales in South Africa showed a remarkable increase during 1934 compared with 1933, according to the U. S. Trade Commissioner here.

It is estimated that approximately 30,600 new passenger cars were sold in this market in the last calendar year, an increase of 58 per cent over the total of 16,194 recorded in 1933. Each month of 1934 showed registrations substantially higher than those recorded in corresponding months of 1933, with October and July being two of the outstanding periods, it was stated.

The increased sales of automobiles in the Union during 1934, the report points out, lifted the country to a leading position among United States export markets in that year. American-Canadian cars accounted for more than 75 per cent of total car registrations in the past year, with British-made cars representing about 20 per cent.

Crop Men Assert Planning Failure Due to Weather

Statisticians Call AAA Efforts Unsound—Federal Method Lauded

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 21—The unavoidable weakness in the Government's system of limiting the production of crops is advertised in its removal yesterday of barriers to the full planting of spring wheat, lest there be a shortage. The Government cannot regulate the most important single factor in the production of food. It cannot control the weather.

The agricultural adjustment administration has been seeking to reduce or hold down supply, in order to enhance prices, by restricting the number of acres planted.

Weather, however, is a much more important element in output than acreage, private crop statisticians here at the nation's grain center pointed out today.

Weather All-Important

Of the yearly variations in production, Mr. Nat C. Murray, a former chief statistician of the bureau of agricultural economics in the Department of Agriculture, credited only one-quarter to acreage and three-quarters to weather.

Mr. B. W. Snow, another veteran crop expert, illustrated the greater influence of weather by pointing to South Dakota's extreme experience last year.

"The acreage planted to spring wheat there last year under average weather conditions would have justified a crop of 40,000,000 bushels," he said. "Because of the adverse weather, it made less than 1,000,000 bushels."

National planning of agriculture is thus always faced with the unknown quantity of what the growing conditions will be, and in its first full test in America last year the policy of crop control unexpectedly encountered the nation's worst drought. As a reducer of crops, the drought outstripped all the efforts of the agricultural planners.

From being troubled with surpluses, farmers have been made this year to face abnormally low stocks. "Nature and man combined to shrink agricultural production last year to the smallest volume in more than 40 years," reports the Bureau of Agricultural Economics at Washington.

Calls AAA Idea Unsound

"The acreage of crops harvested was about 19 per cent below the average of the previous 10 years. Then nature showed what she could really do by cutting the country's total output of crops 32 per cent below average. Corn, the mainstay of our animal production, husked out the smallest crop in 60 years."

Because of the unpredictable efforts of the weather, leading grain statisticians here believe that the AAA system of farm planning or production control is faulty and unsound. Mr. Snow and Mr. Murray both took as confirmation of their opinions the order of Mr. Henry A. Wallace, secretary of agriculture, yesterday, dropping the 10 per cent spring wheat acreage cut.

Mr. Snow also pointed out that the weather might work the other way and operate to over-produce, despite the calculations of the planners to curtail. Where wheat ordinarily yielded 12½ to 13 bushels to the acre, under exceptionally favorable weather it might furnish from 18 to 20 bushels, thus adding seven or eight bushels an acre beyond expectations.

On the other hand, supporters of the AAA program discounted the record-breaking drouth of last year as a rare phenomenon and asked for a longer view appraisal of crop adjustment.

"Only once in 75 or a hundred years do we have a drouth like that of 1934," commented Mr. Clifford V. Gregory, chairman of the National Farm conference and editor of the Prairie Farmer here.

Editor Defends Planning

"The influence of the weather on grain production is of course great and this variable element may render acreage control crude for any one year, but over a period of five years the weather will average out and make agricultural planning accurate.

"The department of agriculture has recognized the relation of the weather to planning and has undertaken to offset it from year to year by making commodity loans to farmers on their stored crops. These loans are designed to enable the farmer to hold over part of his crop in years of large yield to have available when production is smaller.

"The loans are intended to take care of short crops. It is very important, now that our export markets are nearly out, to protect consumers with an adequate carry-over.

"The government is making such commodity loans on corn and cotton, 55c a bushel on the former and 12c a pound on the latter, and this year I think it will probably extend them to wheat."

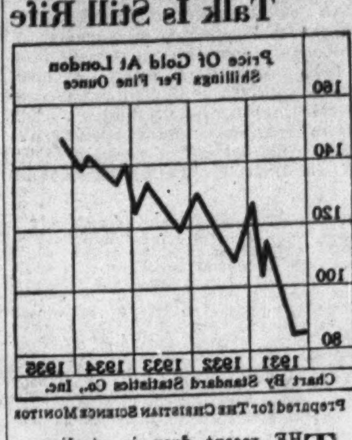
Also from the standpoint of prices, the farmer who had something to sell last year generally got more for it. "Largely as a result of all this curtailment of supplies," adds the bureau of agricultural economics, "the prices of principal crops averaged 42 per cent higher on Dec. 1 than they were a year ago that date.

Nova Scotia to Export Lumber to New England

KENTVILLE, N. S., March 21 (AP)—A total of 1,250,000 feet of lumber will be exported to New England during the next two months, exporters estimate the first large shipments to be made from Kings County to the United States for several years.

It was estimated that when the season closes approximately 5,000,000 feet of timber will have been cut in this county.

Pound Devaluation Talk Is Still Rife



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE recent drop in sterling, bringing gold to the highest price on record and sending the pound below its dollar parity for the first time since 1933, has aroused considerably more comment on the Continent and in New York than it has in London, where British bankers are taking developments without undue perturbation.

For some time past statements of British financial authorities have pointed to further devaluation of sterling.

The business recovery in Great Britain, which had been so marked during 1933, slackened appreciably in the latter half of 1934, and the foreign trade movement had been especially disappointing.

Advertising Volume Advances to Higher Levels in February

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 21—February recorded further increases in advertising volume, according to an analysis of newspaper lineage figures from 81 cities and released by Advertising Age.

The total was 124,601,000 lines, a gain of 4.9 per cent. This continues a trend which has been in effect for more than a year.

Retail advertising continues to reflect improved business in department stores and other retail lines, the total for this classification for February being nearly 6,000,000 lines ahead of the corresponding figure for last year. The 1935 volume of retail advertising was 72,104,000 lines, an increase of 9 per cent over February, 1934.

General advertising increased slightly, going up 307,000 lines to 24,699,000 lines, a gain of 1.3 per cent. Automotive, which has been irregular in volume, showed a slight loss, recording 5,998,000 lines, a decline of 1.7 per cent compared with last year.

Financial advertising, which has been in the dumps consistently of late, continued its nose dive with a loss of 13.3 per cent, totaling 2,332,000 lines. This was a decrease of 359,000 lines from the February, 1934, total.

A bright spot in the advertising picture is classified, which is regarded as an unusually sensitive barometer of employment and other business conditions. It advanced to 19,410,000 lines, a gain of 1,931,000 lines, or 11 per cent, compared with February of last year.

March advertising in magazines also showed a substantial gain. The total for 111 periodicals for March, 1935, was 2,082,000 lines, compared with 1,817,000 lines for March, 1934, a gain of 14.6 per cent.

Electric Output Holds Above 1934

NEW YORK, March 21 (AP)—The Edison Electric Institute reported today that power production for the week ended March 16 was 1,728,323,000 kilowatt hours, an advance of 4.7 per cent over the corresponding period in 1934.

Production the previous week was 1,724,131,000 kilowatt hours, which was 4.7 per cent over the period a year ago.

Greatest gain last week over the corresponding week of 1934 again was shown by Rocky Mountain states, where a rise of 16.5 per cent was made. Other increases were: New England, 3 per cent; middle Atlantic, 3.6; central industrial, 5.3; west central, 4.9; southern states, 6.9, and Pacific Coast, 0.4.

A preliminary report for January for the entire electrical industry shows sales to ultimate consumers of 6,468,731,000 kilowatt hours, an increase of 9.4 per cent over January of 1934, and total revenue was $170,101,000, an increase of 5 per cent over 1934.

Farmers' Debts Adjusted And Foreclosures Halted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 21—As a result of the work of voluntary farm debt adjustment committees, over 40,000 farms have been saved from foreclosure and debts aggregating $200,000,000 have been adjusted, according to an estimate by the Farm Credit Administration.

Forty-four states are now participating in the voluntary program to adjust farm debts to a basis on which farmers can continue to farm and meet their payments, and there are 2714 county farm debt adjustment committees with over 13,000 committeemen.

Capable Young Executive

Age 37, married, Christian, College Education, will consider proposition from individual or concern where natural ability, judgment and experience can be utilized to mutual advantage. He presents as reference his previous employers who are executives of prominent reputation with whom he has acquired fourteen years of valuable business experience embracing general administrative functions, sales promotion, personnel and public relations. Especially qualified as personal representative. He seeks the right congenial associate who appreciates the value of absolute loyalty and personal integrity. Available April 15. References on request. Write Box C-8, Suite 2340, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Bondholders Seek A Sweeping Probe Of Rail Financing

Railway Labor Sacrificed to Pay Dividends, Says Charles A. Beard

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 21—Led by Charles A. Beard, the historian, the Independent Bondholders Committee is urging a sweeping investigation of the railway financing situation of the country under the Wheeler resolution, by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"The resolution now pending before your committee is one of the great constructive efforts of the depression period," said Professor Beard. "It is the means for showing us the way out for one of the backbone industries of the United States."

The total amount of money invested in railroads, he said, was between $20,000,000,000 and $25,000,000,000. "In the first four years of the present depression some 45,000 miles of railway went into the hands of the receivership or bankruptcy courts," he continued.

Railway labor is being sacrificed to support rail dividends at the interest of the bankers, he charged. He cited the St. Louis-San Francisco line as an example of the experience. He declared the bankers behind the road had ordered the president that "no matter what he had to do for the purpose he must show a profit on the stock of at least $6.41 a share for the year 1930." Starting out in the summer of 1930, he said, men were laid off in the shops for eight days a month and the layoffs were extended until they reached as many as 26 days a month.

"The president of the road sent pleading letters to New York," Mr. Beard said. "He said that the reduction in operating expenses, a reduction commanded for the purpose of showing a handsome profit on the stock, was resulting in less work for the upkeep of the railroad than was required for the purpose of safety. Matters finally got to the point where as many as 25 broken rails in a day were found on the road. Thus, in order to comply with demands from the men operating in Wall Street and controlling this railroad, the safety of passengers and employees was endangered and the livelihood of vast numbers of employees was impaired."

Prices for General Merchandise Lower Since April 1, 1934

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 21—Contrary to the sharp upward trend for retail food prices, the movement of prices for general merchandise has continued the declining trend since the April 1, 1934, peak, it is shown in the Fairchild Publications Retail Price Index. Retail prices on March 1 were .3 per cent lower than on Feb. 1 and also 3.3 per cent below March 1 a year ago.

Retail prices for both men's and women's apparel, infants' wear, piece goods and home furnishings continued the declining trend, and for the first time in months, infants' wear recorded the greatest decline.

Prices have lost 3.4 per cent of the sharp gain recorded in the 1933-34 advance, the report says. Despite the decline since April 1, 1934, current prices still continue 24.7 per cent above the 1933 low point. Current levels are also 13.4 per cent below January, 1931, as well as 27 per cent below the November, 1929, level.

"The sagging retail prices for general merchandise, particularly apparel and home furnishings, are favorable for a sustained volume of general merchandise in retail stores," according to A. Zelomek, economist for Fairchild Publications.

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CHICAGO LOS ANGELES NEW YORK

Yale Tank Team Is Unbeaten In Eleven Seasons

Jennings Leads Scorers—Columbia Retains Water Polo Title

Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming Association—Final Standing

	Won	Lost	For	Agst	P. C.
Yale	5	0	266	88	1.000
Annapolis	4	1	203	133	.800
Columbia	3	2	185	180	.600
Pennsylvania	2	3	190	185	.400
Rutgers	1	4	149	208	.200
C. C. N. Y.	0	5	133	333	.000

Yale University's varsity swimming team had its usual undefeated season during the past winter and thereby retained its Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming Association championship. The Eli has not been beaten in 11 years of association competition, which is a record unparalleled in college swimming circles. The champions won all five of this season's meets by one-sided scores.

The United States Naval Academy finished in second place with four victories and one defeat, with Columbia University third. Rutgers, who placed second last year, dropped to fifth.

The Yale swimmers topped the 50 mark in points in four of their meets. They scored 57 points against City College, 55 against Columbia, 54 against Rutgers, 51 in beating Annapolis and 49 against Pennsylvania. The Eli totaled 266 points in the five meets, while Annapolis had 203. The scores of the swimming meets follow:

Yale	49	Pennsylvania	22
Yale	57	C. C. N. Y.	14
Yale	55	Columbia	18
Yale	54	Rutgers	17
Yale	51	Annapolis	20
Annapolis	41	Rutgers	30
Annapolis	48	C. C. N. Y.	23
Annapolis	46	Columbia	25
Annapolis	48	Pennsylvania	23
Columbia	45	C. C. N. Y.	21
Columbia	40	Rutgers	31
Columbia	39	Pennsylvania	32
Pennsylvania	45	C. C. N. Y.	26
Pennsylvania	38	Rutgers	33
Rutgers	38	C. C. N. Y.	33

Eugene Jennings '35, captain of the Columbia team, was the highest individual scorer with 51 points. He was pressed for honors, however, as J. P. Pilchta '35 of Annapolis, and George Sheinberg '36 of City College, each piled up 50 points to tie for second place. J. D. Stevens '35 of Annapolis had 43 points.

Jennings was fourth on the list last season. Pilchta was second, Stevens seventh and Sheinberg eighth. The complete list of scorers follows:

Player, College	Pts
Eugene Jennings '35, Columbia	51
J. P. Pilchta '35, Annapolis	50
George Sheinberg '36, C. C. N. Y.	50
J. D. Stevens '35, Annapolis	43
G. F. Groh '35, Pennsylvania	38
W. G. Ashley Jr. '35, Rutgers	33
W. W. Hyland '35, Annapolis	31
H. B. White Jr. '35, Rutgers	25
E. W. Simpson '37, Rutgers	23
Constantine Mittendorf '37, Yale	23
M. P. Smith '36, Pennsylvania	23
R. A. Cooke Jr. '37S, Yale	22
G. W. Grider '36, Annapolis	22
W. V. Hoyero '37, Columbia	21
O. D. Gisburne '37, Pennsylvania	20
R. W. Wilson '35, Yale	20
N. D. Hoyt '36, Yale	20
W. J. Gaskill '37, Rutgers	19
C. P. Donnelly '36, Pennsylvania	18
A. C. Brown '35, Yale	18
Alton Waldron '37, C. C. N. Y.	18
David Livingston '35S, Yale	17
C. E. Rogers 3d '37, Yale	17
Joseph Esherick Jr. '36, Pennsylvania	15
R. E. Helme '37, Pennsylvania	15
H. P. Buckingham '35, Yale	15
G. D. McCarthy '37, Rutgers	15
C. P. Schellin '36, Columbia	14
R. M. Henry '36, Yale	13
H. G. Olsen '35, Columbia	13
T. A. Wright Jr. '35, Columbia	13
C. L. Carpenter '37, Columbia	13
G. L. McEntee '35, Annapolis	13
Edward Goldstein '36, C. C. N. Y.	12
R. P. Corroon '35, Yale	12
Walter Kasper '37, C. C. N. Y.	11
J. M. Carnes '37, Annapolis	11
G. D. Clift '35, Annapolis	11
H. S. Westin '35, Annapolis	10
Alan Loewenthal '37, Columbia	10
J. A. Richards '37, Yale	10
B. W. Stiles '35S, Yale	10
Craig Colgate Jr. '35S, Yale	10
C. N. McClure '37, Rutgers	10
Eli Kristal '36, C. C. N. Y.	10
P. L. Paull '35, Yale	9
P. J. Wood '37, Pennsylvania	8
W. H. Barber Jr. '37, Columbia	8
Louis Meyer Jr. '35, Rutgers	8
N. V. King '35S, Yale	8
E. P. Christner '37, Yale	7
Rufus Easton '37S, Yale	7
T. J. Mulcahy Jr. '35, Columbia	7
J. R. Smyth '37, Columbia	7
H. L. Wynne '37, Rutgers	7
George Weidmann '36, C. C. N. Y.	6
L. A. Smith '35, Annapolis	6
A. P. Kitchel Jr. '36, Yale	5
Homer Nearing '36, Pennsylvania	5
Andrew Lavender '36, C. C. N. Y.	4
H. C. Boerner '37, Pennsylvania	4
E. S. Howland '35, Yale	4
L. L. Schille '37, Columbia	4
D. M. Laisure '36, Annapolis	4
Omni Law '36, Columbia	3
A. C. Huse '37, C. C. N. Y.	3
Nathan Press '37, C. C. N. Y.	3
R. C. Koppisch '36, Rutgers	3
R. H. MacPherson '37, Rutgers	3
H. P. Santille '37, Pennsylvania	3
E. T. Severs '37, Pennsylvania	3
J. P. Ferguson Jr. '36, Yale	3
P. A. Wiggin '37S, Yale	3
J. A. Field '35, Yale	3
C. S. Judson Jr. '36S, Yale	3
Milton Metzger '37, C. C. N. Y.	3
C. J. Vitaliano '36, C. C. N. Y.	3
D. D. Wilcox '37, Yale	3
A. B. McGregor '35, Yale	2
D. P. Hendrie '37, Yale	2
W. E. Wark Jr. '36, Pennsylvania	2
C. G. Fowler Jr. '36, Pennsylvania	2
C. O. Sloane Jr. '37, Columbia	2
E. S. Fitzpatrick '37, Annapolis	2
J. M. DeVane '37, Annapolis	2
J. H. Spencer '36, Annapolis	2
C. Goodloe '37, Annapolis	1
L. H. Bauer '35, Annapolis	1
C. R. Dodds '37, Annapolis	1
Bernard Rosenblatt '37, C. C. N. Y.	1
P. G. Palcanis '36, Rutgers	1
J. A. Latimer '35, Rutgers	1
A. F. Fischer '37, Rutgers	1
P. J. Hill 3d '36, Pennsylvania	1
Herbert Speigel '35, Pennsylvania	1
J. C. Anderson '37, Yale	1

Japanese Newspaper Is Sponsoring Tour

By the Associated Press

Tokyo, March 21

THE newspaper Hochi announced today that it was sponsoring, in co-operation with the Japan Baseball Association, a tour of Japan by an all-star baseball team recruited from universities on the Pacific coast of the United States. It is to be managed by Clarence Anderson of the University of Southern California and will sail from Los Angeles April 16.

Eastern Intercollegiate Waterpolo League

Final Standing

	Won	Lost	For	Agst.	P. C.
Columbia	5	0	161	61	1.000
Annapolis	4	1	117	56	.800
Yale	3	2	94	94	.600
Rutgers	2	3	86	132	.400
Pennsylvania	1	4	63	128	.200
C. C. N. Y.	0	5	87	134	.000

The Columbia Lions held their Eastern Intercollegiate Waterpolo League championship in the season recently closed, by sweeping their schedule of five games. The Lions also won the title last year by winning all five contests, making their present undefeated string 10. Annapolis finished second, as it did in 1934, with four victories out of five games. The scores of the water-polo games follow:

Columbia	27	Yale	7
Columbia	30	Annapolis	13
Columbia	38	C. C. N. Y.	23
Columbia	32	Rutgers	10
Columbia	44	Pennsylvania	8
Annapolis	37	Rutgers	14
Annapolis	33	C. C. N. Y.	5
Annapolis	33	Yale	6
Annapolis	32	Pennsylvania	11
Yale	30	Pennsylvania	8
Yale	34	C. C. N. Y.	13
Yale	37	Rutgers	34
Rutgers	37	C. C. N. Y.	36
Rutgers	31	Pennsylvania	13
Pennsylvania	23	C. C. N. Y.	21

Pickups

BABE RUTH and Dizzy Dean opposed each other for the first time yesterday, and the result was a moral victory for the ace St. Louis Cardinal right-hander. Ruth faced Dean twice and failed to get a hit. In fact no one was hitting Dean very hard, which was the main reason why the Cardinals defeated the Boston Braves, 5 to 4.

↑ ↑ ↑

Incidentally, the paid attendance at this game, which was played at the Braves' camp in St. Petersburg, was 6467, a new all-time record for spring exhibition games in Florida. These Ruth-Dean meetings will continue to draw the fans when the National League season starts.

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Joe Cronin, manager of the Red Sox, is devoting considerable time to locating a center fielder who can perform in a first-class manner. Julius "Moose" Solters was his pet selection at the start, but the former Baltimore slugger has not come up to expectations as a fielder. Now Mel Almada is trying to satisfy Cronin and apparently he is doing very well. Almada, a Los Angeles boy, batted .328 with Kansas City last season in the American Association.

↑ ↑ ↑

The New York Giants have lost three straight games. Wednesday the Red Sox defeated them, 10 to 6, by scoring eight runs in the seventh inning. On Monday and Tuesday the St. Louis Browns administered defeat. The Giants will be glad to get back to the National League with games ahead with the Cardinals and Cincinnati.

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Jesse Hill, the former all-around athlete of the University of California, is making a strong bid for a reserve outfield role with the New York Yankees. Hill is a right-hander. Last season with Newark he batted .349. His home is in Corona, Calif.

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Your old friend, Frank "Lefty" O'Doul, is making a big "hit" as playing-manager of the San Francisco Seals of the Pacific Coast League. We all wish O'Doul the best of "luck." As a National Leaguer he was a great hitter and a credit to the game.

↑ ↑ ↑

A youngster with only one full season of professional baseball behind him, is almost certain to stay with the Cardinals. He is Terry Moore of Memphis, Tenn., and St. Louis, who had a banner year in 1934 with the Columbus team of the American Association. Moore is an outfielder and Manager Frankie Frisch of the Cardinals has been giving him serious consideration as regular centerfielder, at least a regular against left-handed pitching. The veteran, Ernie Orsatti, is Moore's chief rival for the position.

Ryerson Enters Semifinal

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 21 (AP)—Jack B. Ryerson of Cooperstown, N. Y., winner of the Ponce de Leon Golf Cup in 1927 and 1930, yesterday advanced another step toward his third championship as he entered the semifinal with a 4-and-2 victory over Irvine Drysdale of St. Augustine. Ryerson will meet Ray Lenahan of Providence, R. I., tournament medalist, who eliminated Stanley Coles of St. Augustine 3 and 2, yesterday. The Allan brothers, Frank and Donald of Pittston, Penna., entered the other semifinal bracket. Frank Allan defeated H. A. Henderson of St. Augustine 3 and 2 and Donald won over James Hammack of Hempstead, L. I., 2 and 1.

Rangers Increase Lead

GLASGOW, March 21 (AP)—The Rangers increased their lead over the second-place Celtic to six points yesterday as they defeated Clyde, 4-2, in a Scottish League First Division soccer match. In another First Division game the Hamilton Academicals beat Partick Thistle, 2-1.

A Trio of Graceful Skaters

Robin H. Lee
United States Men's Figure Skating Champion

© Bachrach

Maribel Y. Vinson
United States Women's Figure Skating Champion

Maxie Herber
Woman Figure Skating Champion of Germany

Skating Carnival To Feature Many New Innovations

World famous skaters will mingle with Boston skaters to make the Skating Club of Boston's annual carnival an eventful affair at the Boston Arena tomorrow and Saturday nights. As usual, the demand for tickets has been exceedingly heavy and each night a sellout is anticipated. No more picturesque public show is offered on ice than these annual carnivals.

Scenic grandeur, graced by the smooth and rhythmic skating technique of costumed performers, always presents a fantasy unequaled in other forms of entertainment. Each year the carnival becomes more of a musical comedy. This year, in particular, the club executives have devised countless innovations and unusual settings.

Several different scenes, including solo and group performances, interspersed with comedy reliefs, list a long evening of entertainment. To enable more people to view the carnival it is running the two nights again. The heavy advance sale alone reveals the popularity of these carnivals.

The general trend of the carnival will be along the idea of the World's Fair with a century of progress program. Among the planned scenes will be barn-yard dances, Indian girls, southern and military affairs and, according to the program, there has been no room left for a dull moment.

Sweden, Austria and Germany will have representation among the performers. Vivi-Ann Hulten of Sweden, Maxie Herber and Ernst Baier of Germany, and Ide Papez and Karl Zwack of Austria have been practicing at the Arena with the local skaters.

Of course the local performers such as Maribel Y. Vinson, James and Grace Madden, Suzanne Davis, Polly Blodgett, George E. B. Hill and Roger F. Turner all have prominent parts. The national singles men's champion, Robin H. Lee, 15-year-old New York boy, also has consented to take a prominent part.

An impressive list of distinguished patrons and patronesses have already purchased dozens of the boxes and society will decorate the outer-edge of the ice surface almost as brilliantly as the costumed performers. The usual drab ice will be specially colored for the occasion.

The executive committee to work out all the details and chairmaned by Harold G. Storke includes James L. Madden, George Hill, Frederick Goodridge and Richard L. Hapgood. Mr. and Mrs. Willie Frick, local skating instructors, have prepared numbers for the program, and their appearance alone is a worthy attraction. The comedy sketches are taking a prominent part, with such skits devised as the "Gay Nineties" and "Circus." Then there is a number called the "Mother Goose," designed for children.

The outstanding feature scene of the entire carnival is the grand finale, called the "Rhapsody in Blue." This number has been worked out by Maribel Vinson and George Hill. It is arranged for a complete rendition of Gershwin's famous composition, and required hours of practice for co-ordination between skaters and orchestra. The group scene calls for 16 girls, all members of the Skating Club of Boston, who have been practicing for this since December. Also in the number is a mixed eight and the principal pair, Mr. and Mrs. Willie Frick.

The carnival opens at 8:15 o'clock. Already the lower priced seats for both evenings have been sold out and before tomorrow night all seats for both nights are expected to be gone.

Cunningham Sets Record in Canada

HAMILTON, Ont., March 21 (AP)—Glenn V. Cunningham of Kansas had another record today to tack to his long list and another victory over his perennial rival, C. Gene Venzke of Pennsylvania.

Competing in the 91st Highlanders track meet last night, Cunningham breezed through to an easy victory over Venzke, his nineteenth in 20 clashes, and shattered the Canadian indoor mile record by more than a second. He was clocked in 4m. 16.6s.

Les Wade of Montreal, who set the previous mark of 4m. 18s., finished fourth, some 40 or 50 yards behind the leaders and well back of Bill Daly of the University of Detroit.

The Kansan let Venzke set the pace until the Bell lap, passed his rival easily and maintained a four-yard lead to the finish.

Stella M. Walsh, Polish girl sprinter from Cleveland, shared honors with Cunningham, breaking one Canadian record, winning two sprint events and barely failing to capture a third after giving away handicaps.

She took the 40-yard dash in the record time of 5.1s., defeated Annette Rogers of Chicago in the 60-yard sprint, then lost the 220 to Miss Rogers, who started with a three-yard advantage.

Can-Am Records Fall In High-Scoring Game

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	For	Agst	Pts
Boston	27	6	13	114	121	60
Quebec	23	6	17	132	112	52
Providence	18	12	16	133	141	48
New Haven	14	9	23	119	144	37
Philadelphia	15	3	28	121	156	33

Result March 20

Philadelphia 14, Providence 5.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21 (AP)—Records were broken as the Philadelphia Arrows defeated the Providence Reds 14 to 5 last night in a Canadian-American Hockey League game.

The teams set a new total goal mark of 19. The Arrows set a new league standard of 14 goals in a single game. Gus Forslund, forward of the Arrows, established a new individual mark when he accounted for nine points—three goals and six assists.

Only two penalties were imposed in the game. These were on Milligan and Murray, of Providence, in the second period.

Exhibition Baseball Results

By the Associated Press

March 20

Chicago (A) 10, Hollywood (PCL) 5.
Cleveland (A) 11, New Orleans (SA) 2.
Philadelphia (N) 9, Detroit (A) 8.
Philadelphia (A) 4, House of David 2.
Pittsburgh (N) 8, Portland (PCL) 1.
New York (A) 13, Cincinnati (N) 11.
Boston (A) 10, New York (N) 5.
St. Louis (N) 5, Boston (N) 4.
San Francisco (PCL) 8, Chicago (N) 3.

Champion Team In Basketball Quarterfinals

Defending Tulsa Oilers Score a Last-Minute Goal to Advance

DENVER, March 21 (AP)—A courageous late rally sparkled by sharp-shooting Ben Selzer and climaxed by the last-minute goal of the veteran Carl Larson won the defending champion Tulsa Oilers a berth in the quarterfinals of the National A. A. U. basketball tournament tonight.

With Coach Bill Miller's 1933 and 1934 champions, six other seeded teams and the Italian Athletic Club of Seattle progressed through the third round yesterday.

Italians Score Upset

Italian A. C. sprang the only major upset of the tournament by checking out the Utah State Aggies, last of the 20 college teams to be eliminated. The Aggies were beaten 34-28.

The hair-raising 31-30 Oiler victory over Jones Store of Kansas City had the 4000 fans in a panic.

With the score standing 26-12 in favor of the Jones team seven minutes before the end of the game, Selzer, former University of Iowa and Passaic (N. J.) high star, fired three consecutive goals from mid-court without touching the hoop.

The feat launched a rally that put the Oilers back in the running, but the champions didn't clinch the game until in the last minute when Carl Larson tossed in a two-handed overhead shot.

Tonight the Tulsans play the Denver A. C. team, which passed the third round by beating May Company of Cleveland, Ohio, 42-21. The "Acey" roster is virtually identical with that of the 1934 University of Wyoming team beaten by the Oilers in the national finals at Kansas City last week.

Denver Pigs Advance

The other home-town favorite, the Denver Pigs, advanced at the expense of the Wichita (Kan.) Gridleys, 40-30, and will meet Southern Kansas State Lines, Kansas City, tonight. The Liners beat the Nash team, Fort Collins, Colo., 38-23.

Italian A. C., after spoiling the chance of the Utah Aggies to win the title no schoolboys have taken since Washburn College won it in 1924, clash tonight with the Globe Refiners from McPherson (Kan.), champions of the Missouri Valley A. A. U. League.

The Refiners with their "fire department" offense ousted Denver University after a slow start, 53-36.

The other quarterfinal game brings together Chuck Hyatt's Universal Pictures team from Hollywood and the Hutchinson (Kan.) Transits.

Neither was molested in the third round, Universal beating Club Sar of Gary, Ind., 45-35, and Hutchinson turning out Southern Oregon Normal's young hopefuls, 51-29.

Stone Wins Walk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—The English Road Walking Association's 10-mile junior championship for 1935 has been won by V. W. G. Stone, a member of the celebrated Polytechnic Harriers, London. Stone's previous performances during the present season marked him as a red-hot favorite for the race here and, going into the lead just after two miles, he won convincingly in [illegible]. He was followed home by L. W. Woodcock of the Surrey Walking Club, which repeated its success of 1934 by winning the team championship. Woodcock's time was 79m. 26s. A. H. Foster, Woodford Green A. C., was third in 79m. 58s. The men of the Surrey W. C. occupied second, fourth, sixth and twenty-seventh positions and therefore totaled 39 points. Dunlop Sports Club finished second with 65 points and Belgrave Harriers third, with 86.

Dartmouth Elects Guibord

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., March 21—Paul Laurence Guibord '36 of Melrose, Mass., has been re-elected captain of the Dartmouth College hockey team. Guibord, who also plays a good game of tennis, is the only athlete in recent years to hold a varsity captaincy for two consecutive seasons. Guibord was runnerup to Benjamin H. Hallowell '36 of Harvard in the Quadrangular Hockey League scoring honors.

Miss America X in Florida

MIAMI, Fla., March 21 (AP)—Her engines overhauled, Miss America X, trim racing boat owned by Gar Wood, arrived here yesterday for an assault upon her own world motorboat speed record of 124.92 miles an hour. No definite date yet has been set for the trials, as considerable conditioning, including installation of new super-chargers, remains to be done.

College Fencing Result

Harvard 14, Rollins 3.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Mangin and Outdoor Tennis

WHEN Gregory S. Mangin won the United States indoor lawn tennis championship singles this year he again proved that he is one of the very best men's indoor lawn tennis players the United States has yet developed. He also won permanent possession of the championship trophy, as he had previously won the title in 1932 and 1933. It is interesting to note, in connection with the success that Mangin has had indoors, that he has never been able to get very far in the outdoor championships. He is distinctly an indoor player, and, while the competition has not been as keen in these tournaments during the past three or four years as it has in the outdoor championships, he is entitled to very high ranking as an indoor player. This is not the first time that a player has shown superiority indoors and yet has never attained high rank outdoors. S. Howard Voshell, Gustave F. Touchard and Wylie C. Grant were three other players who were very successful in the indoor championships and yet never attained similar ranking on the outdoor courts, either turf, clay or cement. Grant was the most successful of all of them, as he won the title five times, while next to him comes Touchard with four victories. Only four of the men who have won the outdoor singles championships have an indoor title to their credit, which is no doubt in large measure due to the fact that only a few of the outdoor champions have competed indoors. The four are Holcombe Ward, R. L. Murray, William T. Tilden 2d and J. Rene Lacoste of France.

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Tennis Movies Are Turned Down

It is pleasing to note that the International Tennis Federation stood back of the United States and some other countries in their opposition to any change in the amateur rule as regards tennis movie films, although it is surprising to think that the vote was 42 for and 41 against. As it takes a two-thirds majority vote to carry a change of this nature, it looks as if it would be some time before proponents of the change could muster enough strength to accomplish their purpose.

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Perry and Professionalism

With Frederick J. Perry back in California, the old question is brought up again as to whether or not he plans to turn professional. He is credited with stating that he will not turn this year, and that he is going back to England to prepare for the defense of the Davis Cup, his Wimbledon singles championship, and then back to the United States to defend his American singles championship title. After that, especially if England should lose the Davis Cup this summer, it will be an entirely different situation. If Perry does remain an amateur through this summer and is successful in the defense of his United States title, he will become one of that select few who have won permanent possession of a United States championship trophy. It will also make him the first foreigner to take one of them away from its home shores.

Sporting Around the Hub

BOTH United States service schools—the naval and military academies—will send their swimming stars to the National Collegiate A. A. swimming championships, to be held Friday and Saturday of next week in the Harvard Pool. Annapolis has entered seven men in what is expected to be the greatest swimming meet ever held in New England, and West Point will send Cadet John H. Caughey, its star diver, who has won first place in all Army's dual meets this year. Foremost among the navy entrants will be Midshipmen Joseph P. Pilchta and John D. Stevens, both swimming the 220- and 440-yard freestyle events. Stevens, in the Virginia-Navy meet this year, established a new national record for the 50-yard course in the 440-yard freestyle, swimming 5m. 14.7s. Three weeks later he lowered that mark to 5m. 10.2s., swimming against Columbia.

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The Harvard varsity baseball team, by agreement with three opponents, will play three twilight college games this year. The game with Providence College on Wednesday, May 8, at Soldiers Field, will start at 5:30 p. m. The game with Columbia on Wednesday, May 15, at Soldiers Field, will start at 5 p. m., and the game with Holy Cross on Wednesday, June 5, at Soldiers Field, will start at 5:30 p. m. The change in the time of these midweek games has been made to give graduates and others interested in Harvard baseball a more convenient midweek time to attend the games.

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Winners of medals in Harvard University championships have been informed by the Harvard Athletic Association that they must buy them or go without. A winner of a gold medal would have to pay $1.85.

The silver medals cost $1.35 and the bronze ones $1.25.

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Harvard's rowing coach, [illegible] side, yesterday made a shift in [illegible] boat seating, placing Henry [illegible] Readville at No. 3 in place of [illegible] ton. Atherton was placed [illegible] second varsity boat. Franklin [illegible] velt Jr. '37 was moved [illegible] third boat. He had been [illegible]

↑ ↑ ↑

Something like $30,000 [illegible] and some 20,000 tickets sold [illegible] and Tuesday's Bruins-[illegible] playoffs when the opening [illegible] at the Boston Garden [illegible] 2000 seats remained un[illegible] ticket office closed the [illegible] night after being open [illegible] morning.

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Rollins College fencers [illegible] those of Harvard last night [illegible] Athletic Building, Cambridge [illegible] managed to score only three [illegible] Harvard's 14.

↑ ↑ ↑

The five European figure [illegible] who arrived in Boston [illegible] Ottawa, visited the Boston [illegible] other practice session this [illegible] carnival, held under the [illegible] Skating Club of Boston, will [illegible] day and Saturday evenings.

New England Will Meet Metropolitan Sextet

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 21—The Boston Olympics, winners of the New England championships, will oppose a picked team from the Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club and the St. Nicholas Hockey Club, representing the Metropolitan Association, in the finals of the eastern amateur hockey tryouts this evening at Madison Square Garden, for the honor of representing the eastern section in the final tryout matches against the western victors, March 31, at Madison Square Garden, and in Chicago, April 3.

The Metropolitan All-Stars scored over the Maine Association representatives in the first game yesterday, 9-4, while Boston Olympics defeated the Middle Atlantic Association team, composed of picked Americans from Atlantic City Sea Gulls and Hershey Club, 4-2.

Kozloff Awarded Trophy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 21 — Henry Kozloff '35 of Reading, Penna., has received the Arthur Kiefaber Memorial Cup as the most valuable player to the University of Pennsylvania basketball team during the last season. Kozloff has won seven varsity awards in the last three years, winning letters in soccer, basketball and baseball. Kozloff, a forward, scored 123 points in 20 games, including the playoff with Columbia University.

New York A. C. Defends Title

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 21—New York Athletic Club successfully defended its title of National A. A. U. soft-ball water-polo champions in the pool of the Winged Foot Club last night by defeating Columbia University, eastern intercollegiate champions, in the final round, 18 to 6.

Where to Dine

NEW YORK, N. Y.

American Housewives Prepare the TASTY FOOD Served at the Canterbury Lunch
The Prices Are Reasonable
80 Nassau Street
Bet. John and Fulton Sts.
11 A. M.-2:30 P. M.

Good Food Invitingly Served at SUZANNE 101 WEST 49TH ST. Tel. Bu. 7-9497 CLOSED SUNDAYS Reasonable Prices
LUNCHEON AFTERNOON TEA DINNER

13 E. 38th Street VANDERBILT Studios Inn
Chefs who specialize in Pastries and Meats
Lunch 40c and 50c
Dinner B. P. Special 45c
65c-85c

ZUCCA'S ITALIAN GARDENS
JUST GOOD FOOD
118 WEST 49TH STREET

The Barclay
50 WEST 56TH STREET
Simple, Delicious Food, Carefully Prepared.
Moderate Prices.
Luncheon Tea Dinner
Closed Sundays No Liquor Served

The Hearthstone GARDEN GRILL
154 EAST 48TH STREET
Simple, Delicious Food
Carefully Prepared
OPEN EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

HANDY FOR SHOPPERS
Betty
LUNCH
DINNER
AFTERNOON TEA
440 ALBEE SQUARE
Opposite the Front Entrance of Loeser's

THE BLUE GRILL
—Always for—
Real Home Cooking
1103 BERGEN ST.
Near First Church of Christ, Scientist
For Parties call
Lafayette 3-7875

The Homestead
EXCELLENT CUISINE
LUNCHEON 35c and 50c
DINNER 60c and 75c
Open Sundays—Dinner 75c
829 FLATBUSH AVE. Buckminster 4-9233

BUFFALO, N. Y.

FAMOUS FOR FOOD
LAUBE'S CAFETERIA
Cor. Pearl and Eagle Streets
OLD SPAIN
600 MAIN STREET

NEW YORK, N. Y.

NORTH and SOUTH
Can meet on common ground.
Spoon Bread, Fried Chicken,
New England Clam Chowder,
Boston Baked Beans, and a host of other delicious dishes.
Served Cafeteria Style with prices to suit any purse.
DIXIE KITCHEN
1 E. 48TH STREET, NEW YORK

Maison A. De Winter
38 West 48th Street
One of the best French table d'hôtes in town.
Handsome surroundings.
Luncheons 75c, Dinners $1.25
Also à la Carte
Accommodations for private parties. Open Sundays.

PALMER'S OYSTER BAR
—2 West 49th—
Tout de suite Dinners
FOR TARDY THEATREGOERS
Ready French Casseroles at our Oyster Bar get you to the theatre on time.
Best Food—Inexpensive Entertainment
Come Before or After the Play!

MARY KIRBY'S
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116 WEST 72ND STREET
Luncheon 50c Dinner 50c and 75c
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FORMERLY WARE COFFEE SHOP
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Luncheon Combinations from 35c
7-Course Dinner Served 65c and 75c
Also spacious Upstairs Dining Room, which is available for Bridge Parties, Showers, Meetings, etc. LARGE FIREPLACES
All pies, cakes, biscuits, muffins, baked on premises

Mary Hillyer, Inc.
A Home Dining Room and Garden
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DELICIOUS FOOD
CAREFULLY PREPARED
Open Sundays Reasonable

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Where Westchester Dines
36 Mamaroneck Avenue
(Half-way between Altman's and Keith's R.K.O. Theatre)
Catering and Bakery Depts.

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RYE RESTAURANT
34 PURCHASE STREET
REAL HOME COOKING
Full course dinner 55c
Delicious Pastry and Cake
Closed on Sunday

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Ye Yon-e-Rose Tea Shop
LUNCHEON · TEA · DINNER
MAUDE REEVES BUSHNELL
ALDERWAY BLDG. · · BEACON 3294

Amusements

NEW YORK, N. Y.

MAX GORDON PRESENTS
THE MUSICAL HIT
Production conceived and directed by HASSARD SHORT
"THE GREAT WALTZ"
Book by Moss Hart. Music by Johann Strauss
Dances by Albertina Rasch
Evenings, 8:30, 55c-$3.30.
Matinees Fri. and Sat., 55c-$2.20
THE CENTER THEA., 49th St. and 6th Ave.

"A play that can be seen again and again."—Anderson, Eve. Journal.
"★★★★ (Four Stars)."—Daily News
The Green Pastures
PRICES all perf's: 55c to $2.20, Tax Included.
Evenings 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:40
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CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & Co., 142 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

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BOSTON—4-room suite on Clearway Street; thoroughly modern; through current of air; electric refrigerator; $51. Apply 34A Clearway Street. KENmore 0482.
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APARTMENTS WANTED
YOUNG business woman desires one, two-room furnished apartment few months, midtown Manhattan ($45.00). Write Box G-7, Suite 2340, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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YVETTE BLEECHER CLEANERS and DYERS
Competent Tailoring Department
Altering and Repairing
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A CORSET, corselette or brassiere designed for and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions.
IDA GORDON
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DRESSMAKING
EXPERIENCED dressmaker; reasonable and efficient; by the day or at home. Apply Edgecombe 4-0393. BEATRICE HUDGINS, N. Y. C.

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WANTED by college man, writer, home in New York City vicinity in return for companionship or kindly service of any nature. Box M-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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DINING ROOM SET, solid mahogany, Tudor design; 6 chairs, buffet, china closet and serving table; excellent condition. Tel. Long. 4009 (Brookline).
LLOYDS buys and sells the contents of wealthy homes, bankrupt interior decorator's stocks, etc.; large selection of fine furniture, rugs, SUITABLE BETTER TYPE COUNTRY and city homes; new SIMMONS bedding and studio beds at special low prices.
LLOYDS, 339 EAST 60TH ST., N. Y. C.

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ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid; apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 13 East 13th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-3873

GIFT SHOPS
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
EDNA BROUGHTON WALTON
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DRESSES—GAGE HATS—UNDIES—GIFTS

HELP WANTED—WOMEN
IMMEDIATELY—Competent governess for girl of 7; willingness to travel and adaptability required; reply giving background, experience, salary desired, references. Write Box W-9, Suite 2340, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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BUFFALO, N. Y.—Newly decorated room and board for one in need of care. Telephone Garfield 0691.

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NEEDHAM, MASS. Spacious, well arranged, five-room bungalow; fireplace; garage; price $4500. Nee. 0111, Eves. 0876.
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THE VILLAGE KNITTING SHOP
252 West 11th Street, New York City
Free instruction. Start knitting your summer suits now—bathing suits, coats, hats, sweaters and dresses. Evening classes.

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Sale—Regular $2.25 and $2.95 values at $1.75

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FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE; storage household goods; private rooms; packing; shipping. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE. Tel. Edgecombe 4-1312. N [illegible]

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HIGHEST PRICES [illegible]
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ORGANS MAINTAINED
tuned, repaired or rebuilt on an [illegible] annual contract basis. Pianos tuned [illegible]
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27 years' experience serving Greater [illegible] 6931 77th Place, Middle Village [illegible] Tel. Juniper 5-7781

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Home for rest, study and [illegible]
BOOKLET Phone [illegible]

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Expert Stenographer—Notary [illegible] Legal, technical accountants, [illegible] graphing. 342 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. [illegible]

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HOMES! Small, large, colonial, shore or woods; [illegible] camp sites.
HOME FINDING CO., Norwalk, Conn.
Telephone 177-4.

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BROOKLYN, N. Y., 1337 Dean [illegible] able room, private home, every [illegible] reasonable; near Christian Science [illegible]
LARGE single or double room [illegible] cultured home, restricted community, [illegible] vate gardens. Telephone Billings 8-[illegible]
NEWTONVILLE, MASS.—For [illegible] or women, 2 large, adjoining [illegible] rooms in private home; may be [illegible] or together; garage. Tel. West Newton [illegible]
N. Y. C., West 83rd—Light, airy [illegible] overlooking garden; privileges; [illegible] $7.50. Su. 7-3412. Call at 6.

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GARDENER desires position in charge of private estate; Scotch, age 32, thoroughly experienced, greenhouse and outside; references; aging men; first-class references. The Christian Science Monitor, [illegible]
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EXPERIENCED capable [illegible] desires position. Write W. [illegible] 111th Street, New York, N. Y.

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TYPEWRITERS Rented, Sold, Repaired
Arcade Typewriter, 40 Boylston St., Boston

UPHOLSTERERS
UPHOLSTERING FURNITURE REPAIRING MATTRESSES REMADE
Charles E. Butler Co., 44 Queensbury St., Boston

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CONNECTICUT

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Just Arrived!
SPRING SUITS
in
WOMEN'S SIZES
$18 and $28
Sizes 38 to 48
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MEIGS

Every woman who wants authentic style and genuine comfort will find both in the new Slenderized ARCH PRESERVER SHOES at
HOWLAND'S

Chipso
Bon Ami . . . Rinso
F. W. BEHRENS, Inc.
187 FAIRFIELD AVENUE

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CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT
(Continued)

Our Part in Merchandising Is to Select the Best in Value.
Complete Outfitters of Men and Boys for 57 Years
SHOES FOR MEN AND WOMEN
FOSTER-BESSE
966 MAIN STREET

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Old Greenwich Service Station
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169 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1800—1801

HANSEN SERVICE
Fuel Oil Pure Ice
General Contractor for Landscape Improvements, Pools, Drives
Lake Dredging
JOHN HANSEN
34 W. Putnam Ave. Tels. 119 and 2140

ARTHUR E. DOWNES
General Contractor
ROUND HILL
GREENWICH, CONN. Tele. 5273

HARTFORD

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852 MAIN STREET

Let Us Bake for You
Our Bakery Is Complete and Its Products Delicious
Try Them and Be Convinced.
M. J. BURNHAM, Inc.
WEST HARTFORD CENTER

CHAS. H. NADEAU
PLUMBING
HEATING
41 Mulberry St. Phone 6-1730

Mary J. Pierce
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Located at The Doneghan Rug Co.
205 Pearl Street Telephone 7-1171

Hatch & North Coal Co.
COAL — OIL — COKE
(Hazle Brook Coal) Koppers Coke
Delco Oil Burner
126 Main Street Phone 2-1032

SHOE REPAIR SERVICE
E. C. WEBB'S only 2 STATE ST.
PHONE 6-5355

ARTHUR M. GRAYSON
GENERAL INSURANCE
Let us show you how to save money on Automobile Insurance
75 Pearl St. Judd Building
Phone 2-9832

For Dependable Service—Select
HANAN SHOES
for Men and Women
James Lawrence & Son
197 TRUMBULL STREET

Specializing in
KENDALL and QUAKER STATE OILS
PYROL TREATED GASOLINE
MOTO-SWAY LUBRICATION
We appreciate the patronage of Monitor Readers.
Potomac Service Station
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RAISIN BREAD
Plain or Frosted
Made More Tasty With Cinnamon as Well as Raisins
Beroth Bread Shops
559 MAIN STREET 1123 MAIN STREET
536 ASYLUM STREET

ETIQUETTE
The Blue Book of Social Usage
by EMILY POST
For 12 years—a best seller everywhere.
WITKOWER'S
77-79 ASYLUM STREET

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Tracy Vulcanizing Co.
Try VULCO Fuel Oils
For Range and Domestic Burners
B&H Range Oil Burners
W. J. Tilbrook W. C. Woodke
Phone 1298 Meriden

IN TWENTY YEARS of serving the public there has been no detour from quality. Our service speaks for itself.
BURKE'S SERVICE STATION
COOK AVE., BROAD ST., EAST MAIN ST.
Phone 300

Look for a picture of the advertised product, or the trade mark or trade name in the dealer advertisements. Look for a picture of the advertised product, or the trade mark or trade name in the dealer advertisements.

CONNECTICUT

MERIDEN
(Continued)

SPRING FASHIONS!
Coats, Suits, Hats,
Dresses, Shoes,
Accessories
UPHAM'S
44-48 COLONY ST.

MIDDLETOWN

PELTON'S DRUG STORE
ESTABLISHED 1800
MIDDLETOWN'S HEADQUARTERS
for
COSMETICS and PERFUMES
108 MAIN ST., CORNER WILLIAM ST.
PHONES 1480—3857

NEW BRITAIN

79 W. MAIN STREET
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
OPTICIANS Everything Optical
Everything Photographic

Marro Shoe Repairing
Shoe Cleaning and Dyeing
Men's and Women's Hats Renovated
89 445 W. Main St. Phs. 2343-1586

NEW CANAAN

NEW CANAAN STEAM LAUNDRY, Inc.
Quality Laundry and
Rug Shampooing
HILLSIDE AVENUE Phone 34

NEW HAVEN

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from
Our Own Greenhouses at Westerly, R. I.
MUNRO'S
THE HOUSE OF FLOWERS
970 CHAPEL STREET TEL. 7-4654

Specializing in
Orthopedic Extension Work
Hat Renovating
NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
136 TEMPLE ST.

WALK-OVER SHOES
for Men and Women
A complete assortment of Main Spring Arch Shoes always in stock.
WALK-OVER SHOE SHOP
SYDNEY STOKES, Proprietor
930 CHAPEL STREET

We Deserve a Trial
"blue coal"
Koppers Coke
Fuel Oils
Phone 5-4116
BENEDICT & CO. INC. COAL COKE OFFICE 135 TEMPLE ST.

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THE MARINERS SAVINGS BANK
STATE STREET
NEW LONDON CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

NORWALK

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk So. Norwalk
27 Wall St. 14 So. Main St.

GROCERY ...QUALITY ...SERVICE
WM. MILLER
LEADING GROCER
TEL. 2130 33 W. WASHINGTON ST.
SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.

DONNELLY'S
SOUTH NORWALK, CONNECTICUT
Telephones 195—196
Radios, G. E. and Hoover Cleaners, Electric Refrigerators, Kodaks and Supplies, Electrical Goods, Pictures and Frames, Gifts, Books, Artists' Materials, Engraving, Stationery, Office Furniture, Office Supplies, Sporting Goods.

Tristram and Fuller
Dry Goods—Ladies' Furnishings—Draperies—Curtains—Floor Coverings
28-34 WALL STREET, NORWALK
You will find it a pleasure to shop in our store.
PHONE 550

ANGEVINE FURNITURE CO.
Artistic Home Furnishings
16 North Main St., So. Norwalk, Conn.
Phone 356

If you are contemplating any electrical work, call on us for an estimate.
Norwalk Electric Co.
Frost Bldg., 508 West Ave., Norwalk
TEL. 2976

Emerson-Elwood Co.
Shoes and Hosiery
43 NORTH MAIN STREET
SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD

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100 PROSPECT ST 3-7535, 12 to 5 p. m. daily.
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Let FRANKEL'S Suit You
SPRING SUITS!
A Most Complete Selection of Every Type for Misses and Women
Charge Accounts
A. Frankel's & Sons, Stamford, Conn.

ALPACUNA—TOP COAT
World's greatest combination of warmth, wear and light weight.
$35.00
Exclusive Agency
FRANK MARTIN & SONS
261 MAIN STREET

Opening of
MILLER'S
FOUR-IN-ONE-SHOP
35 ATLANTIC STREET
SATURDAY, MARCH 16TH
Formerly of The C. O. Miller Co.
DRAPERIES—UPHOLSTERING
SHADES—FLOOR COVERINGS
TEL. 4-6366

The Individual Laundry Service Co.
35 WORTH STREET
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
TEL. STAMFORD 3-3131

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

PHONE 4-3179 KODAKS
Scatter Sunshine
With GREETING CARDS
W. A. McCLELLAND, Inc.
OPTOMETRISTS—OPTICIANS
226 Atlantic Street, Stamford, Conn.

Checking Accounts
Savings Accounts
Trust Accounts
Safe Deposit Boxes
The Fidelity Title & Trust Co.
139 ATLANTIC STREET

WALLINGFORD

Coal and Grain
DELEVAN W. IVES
E. WALLINGFORD
PHONE 1780

CAHILL'S STORE
DRY GOODS
Fine Quality Merchandise
6 N. MAIN STREET Phone 778

WATERBURY

NEW GLOVES FOR SPRING
Every New Novelty Shown Here in "PERRINS" Fine French Kid Gloves
"KISLAV" Washable Doeskin Gloves
"VAN RAALTE" Chamoisette Gloves
"KAYSER'S" Fabric Gloves
Here is a wonderful assortment of the Best Gloves made by the World's Best Makers.
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
40-42 NORTH MAIN STREET
WATERBURY CONNECTICUT

Reproductions of
Hand-Hammered Silver
From $1 Up
W. E. PIERPONT, Inc.
JEWELER and OPTOMETRIST
159 BANK STREET

We are presenting
Women's Frankly Frocks,
$1.98 each
Sanforized-Shrunk
Smart New Spring Models in Sizes 14 to 50
The Miller & Peck Co.

KISLAV & TREFOUSSE
Gloves for Spring
2.95 up
SUGENHEIMER'S
64 Bank St. Waterbury, Conn.

NORGE
Rollator Refrigeration
1935 Models Now Here
Norge Washing Machines to Match
CLAPP, ROSE & VAUGHN
11 LEWIS STREET PHONE 4-2139

Worden's
Warm spring days turn our thoughts to Worden's delicious ice cream and ice cold milk.
153 CHERRY STREET PHONE 5-1121

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

Shearer & Shearer
11 E. CENTRE STREET
ART NEEDLEWORK
NOVELTIES
Good Shepherd Knitting Yarns
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

Columbia, Victor and Brunswick Records
Musical Masterworks Sets
RCA and Philco Radios and Combinations
THE G. FRED KRANZ MUSIC CO.
327 N. Charles Street Phone Plaza 3732

Now Ready with a Lovely Collection of Smart Apparel for Spring
Miller Brothers
IMPORTERS 1110 N. CHARLES ST.

NEW YORK

ALBANY

We Invite you to Visit Our Newly Arranged and Decorated
RUG and FLOOR COVERING
Department
On the Third Floor
WHITNEY'S
ALBANY, N. Y.

The Sherwin-Williams Company
Paint Headquarters
BROADWAY AT MAIDEN LANE
CENTRAL AVE. AT QUAIL ST.
Tel. 4-4163

FOR
Niagara Hudson Coke
CALL
John T. D. Blackburn, Inc.
PHONE 4-1158

FURNITURE FABRICS
GIFTS
LAMPS CANDLES
Chas. H. Van Note's Son
PERCY V. VAN NOTE
144 WASHINGTON AVENUE
TEL. 3-8026 ALBANY, N. Y.

ALBERT E. OLIVER
Incorporated
Goodyear Tires
Willard Batteries
206 Central Ave., Albany, N. Y.

Cotrell and Leonard
472 BROADWAY
DISTINCTIVE NEW FASHIONS
AT
SPECIAL ANNIVERSARY
SALE PRICES

BOYCE & MILWAIN
66 and 68 STATE STREET
Top Coats, $25 to $75
Spring Hats, $3.50 to $10

GRACE & MERIT
21 NORTH PEARL ST.
MILLINERY
Style—Thrift
Prices from $1 to $10

Harper Method Beauty Service
Shampooing Care of the Scalp Waving
Manicuring Facials Cosmetics
HARPER METHOD GRADUATE
HUGHES, 100 State St. Tel. 4-4749

BINGHAMTON

Superior COAL
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES
ATLANTIC FUEL and RANGE OIL
Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
The same coal from the same mine all the time
345-357 Grand Avenue Phone 7-5815

CAPES or JACKETS
Take your choice this spring
Either is Smart
Either is Correct
in the new tailored fabrics.
You'll be delighted with one of these new suits at the very moderate price 16.95
at McLEAN'S

Sisson's Is Headquarters for Women's Suits
—low as 16.95 upward to 49.75
Sisson Bros.-Welden Co.
ESTABLISHED 1842

BEERS
Only quality ingredients used in
OUR HOME MADE ICE CREAM and CANDY
TEA ROOM The HANDY CORNER SHOP
No Sunday Meals Main and Front Sts.
Delivery DIAL 4-3461

CLOVERDALE PRODUCTS
- GRADE A MILK
- GRADE A GUERNSEY MILK
- BUTTER—COTTAGE CHEESE—EGGS
- CLOVERDALE ICE CREAM

Phone Bing. 2-3361 End. 1002
CLOVERDALE FARMS CO., Inc.
We deliver throughout the Triple Cities

BRONXVILLE

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

FOX'S GLACIER-MINTS
Edgar S. Bellis
Pharmacy
Prompt, Efficient Service
116 PONDFIELD RD. Tel. 1075

Ferris Radio Co.
Authorized Agents for
Stromberg-Carlson
Atwater Kent and Philco
Radio Repairing
RCA Radiotrons
Piano Tuning and Repairing
107 PONDFIELD RD. Tel. 4565

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE
(Continued)

MAISON ESTELLE
137 PARKWAY ROAD
OPPOSITE BRONXVILLE TRUST CO.
GOWNS
ESTELLE BERNEY BRONXVILLE 4134

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 146 Parkway Road

Keep in Step With Time
Let Peggy Design the Year's New Coiffure for You.
Peggy's Beauty Shoppe
45 MAIN STREET TUCKAHOE 3610
TUCKAHOE

HIGH GRADE
Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
83½ PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 0153-0154

TOWN TAVERN RESTAURANT
DELICIOUS FOOD CAREFULLY PREPARED BY WOMEN CHEFS
124-126 PONDFIELD ROAD
TEL. 5199

LINOLEUM COATING
—STAMINITE—
A TRANSPARENT ARMOR PLATE
THOMAS T. HARVEY, Agent
TEL. LARCHMONT 2239

Handbags
Phoenix Hose
Slippers
Matrix Shoes
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 PONDFIELD RD. TEL. 0717

BROOKLYN

See New York City

BUFFALO

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Grant 7431, 10 to 2 daily.
Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section.

Anthracite
Bituminous
Fireplace Logs
Coke
A Fuel for Every Purpose
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
O. J. ARMITAGE, Mgr.
111 MARION STREET
PHONE DELAWARE 3300

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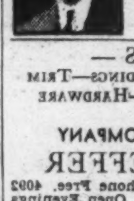
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